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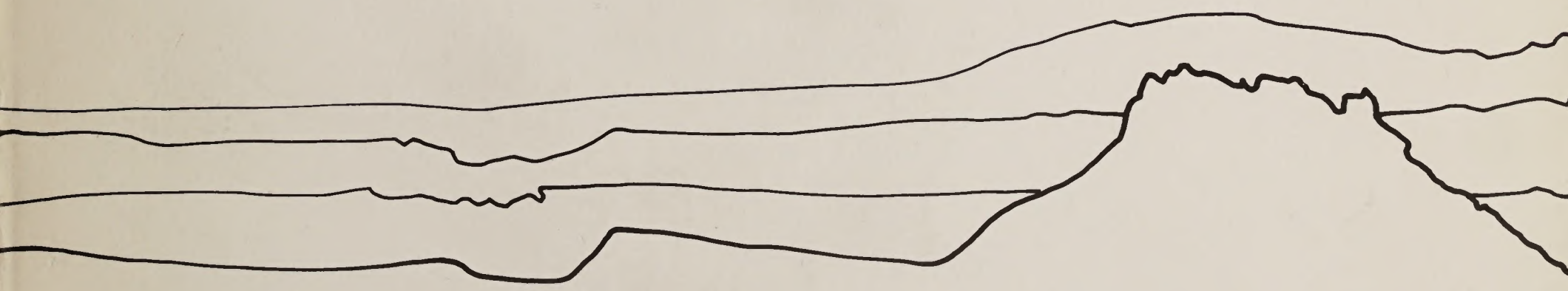

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SOCIOECONOMIC TECHNICAL REPORT;

TAR SANDS TRIANGLE SPECIAL ANALYSIS TAR SANDS AREA DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

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PREFACE

Three separate socioeconomic technical reports were prepared to assess the potential effects of tar sands development in Utah. The first report is a regional report. It was designed to evaluate the cumulative socioeconomic impacts resulting from the development of nine special tar sand areas (STSAs) designated in the hydrocarbon leasing program (combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act - Public Law 97-78). The two remaining reports are STSA-specific studies that address the potential socioeconomic impacts that would be created from the proposed conversion of existing federal oil and gas leases to combined hydrocarbon leases in the Sunnyside and Tar Sands Triangle STSAs.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This report is a technical description of the potential socioeconomic impacts of tar sands development proposed in the Tar Sands Triangle Special Tar Sands Area (STSA) in Utah. As such, it addresses numerous aspects of the current and likely future social and economic composition of the area.

To consider the impacts from the Tar Sands Triangle STSA tar sands developments the following steps were undertaken. First it was necessary to inventory and evaluate the existing demographic, economic, and infrastructure characteristics. Once a knowledge of local conditions was obtained, it was possible to project future baseline conditions in the absence of any tar sands development. Then, an assessment of two different tar sands development scenarios was conducted. The impacts of these developments could then be projected and compared, both to one another and to the baseline conditions. Finally, the cumulative socioeconomic impacts of the tar sands developments were evaluated.

The impetus for this report was provided by the Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-78). This act provides for the conversion of existing federal oil and gas leases in a Special Tar Sand Area (STSA) to combined hydrocarbon leases. A STSA is an area designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior as containing substantial deposits of tar sand. A combined hydrocarbon lease permits the development of tar sands in addition to oil and gas but before an oil or gas lease can be converted to a combined hydrocarbon lease, an evaluation of the socioeconomic consequences of such a lease is required.

Nine potential STSA developments have been identified in Utah. These developments are located in east-central Utah, as seen in Fig. 1.1. The nine sites, further illustrated in Fig. 1.2, are situated in seven Utah counties: Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Uintah, and Wayne. A socioeconomic technical report has been prepared that addresses the impacts created by the development of all nine STSAs. However, this report only considers the potential socioeconomic impacts projected to occur as a result of the Tar Sands Triangle STSA development. The Tar Sands Triangle STSA is located in southeastern Wayne County and northeastern Garfield County. The STSA is approximately evenly divided between the two counties.

The proximity of all the STSAs to the existing population centers is shown in Fig. 1.3. It is readily evident that the Tar Sands Triangle STSA is not located near the population centers of Garfield and Wayne counties. However, there are some unincorporated areas, not shown on the map, that would be impacted by the projected population growth (e.g., Hanksville).

Pursuant to the requirements in the Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the socioeconomic impacts of the conversion to combined hydrocarbon leases in the Tar Sands Triangle STSA. Consequently, the description of impacts is divided into two main parts. The regional and county analysis of two tar sands development scenarios is presented in Secs. 4 and 5. The site-specific analysis of the Tar Sands Triangle STSA is also presented in Sec. 4. The regional analysis describes the wide spectrum of socioeconomic impacts resulting from all the proposed tar sands developments; the site-specific analysis identifies the population impacts by community of the Tar Sands Triangle STSA. Both the regional and site-specific analyses detail the impacts on communities, census county divisions (CCDs), and counties, while the regional analysis also focuses on

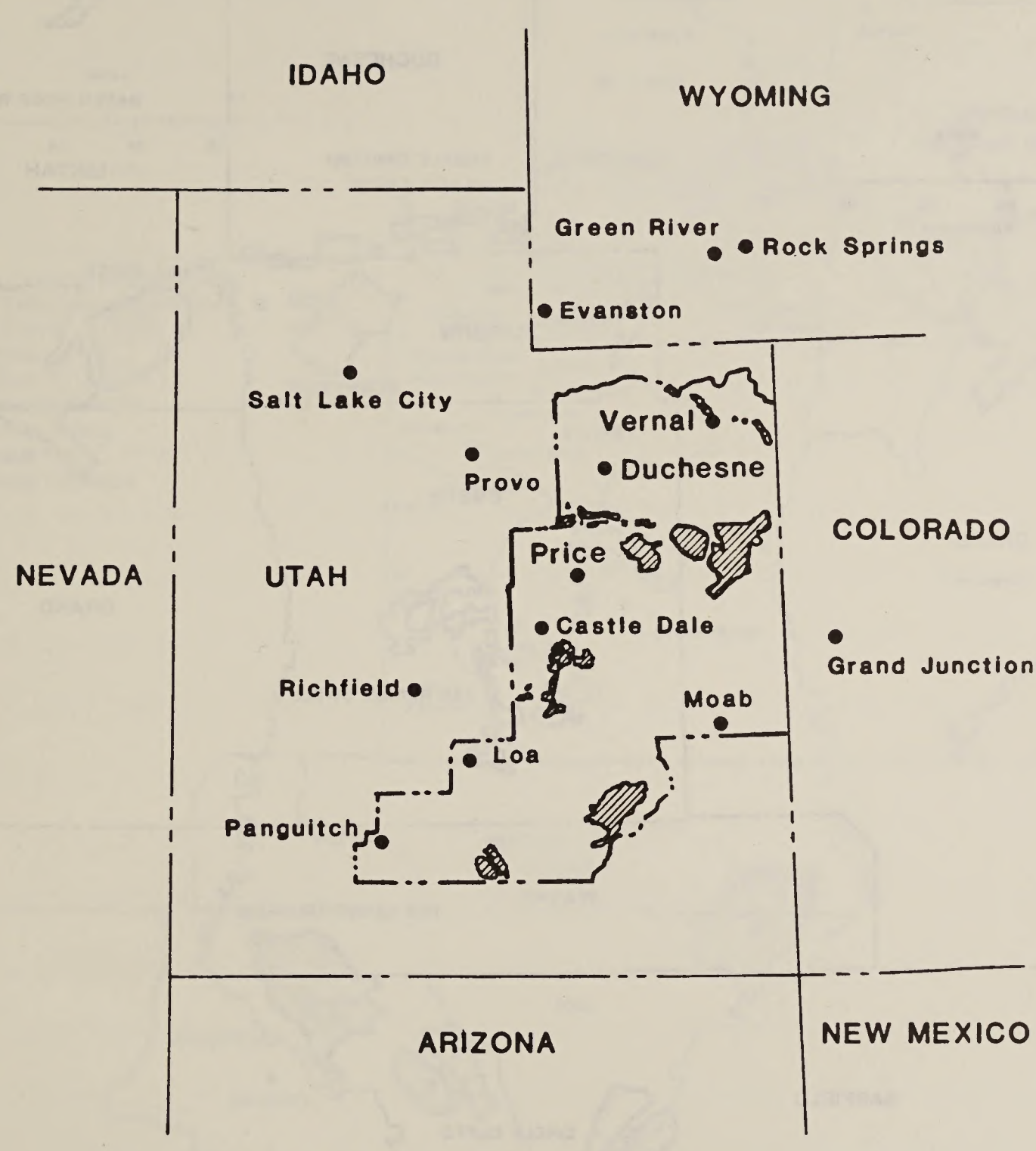


Fig. 1.1 Designated Special Tar Sands Areas in Utah: Area of Potential Impact and County Seats

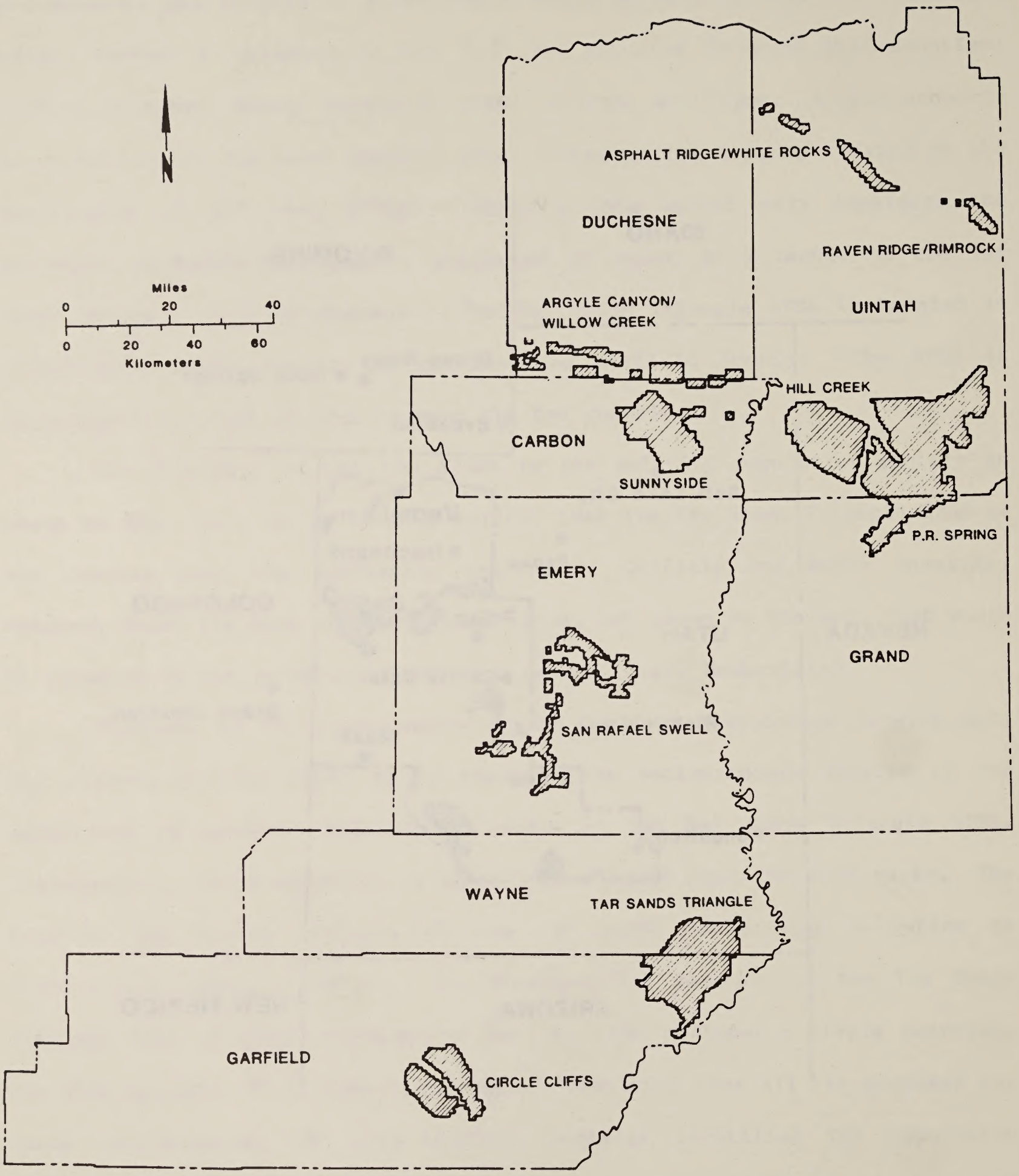


Fig. 1.2 Location of Designated STSAs Within the Counties of East-Central Utah

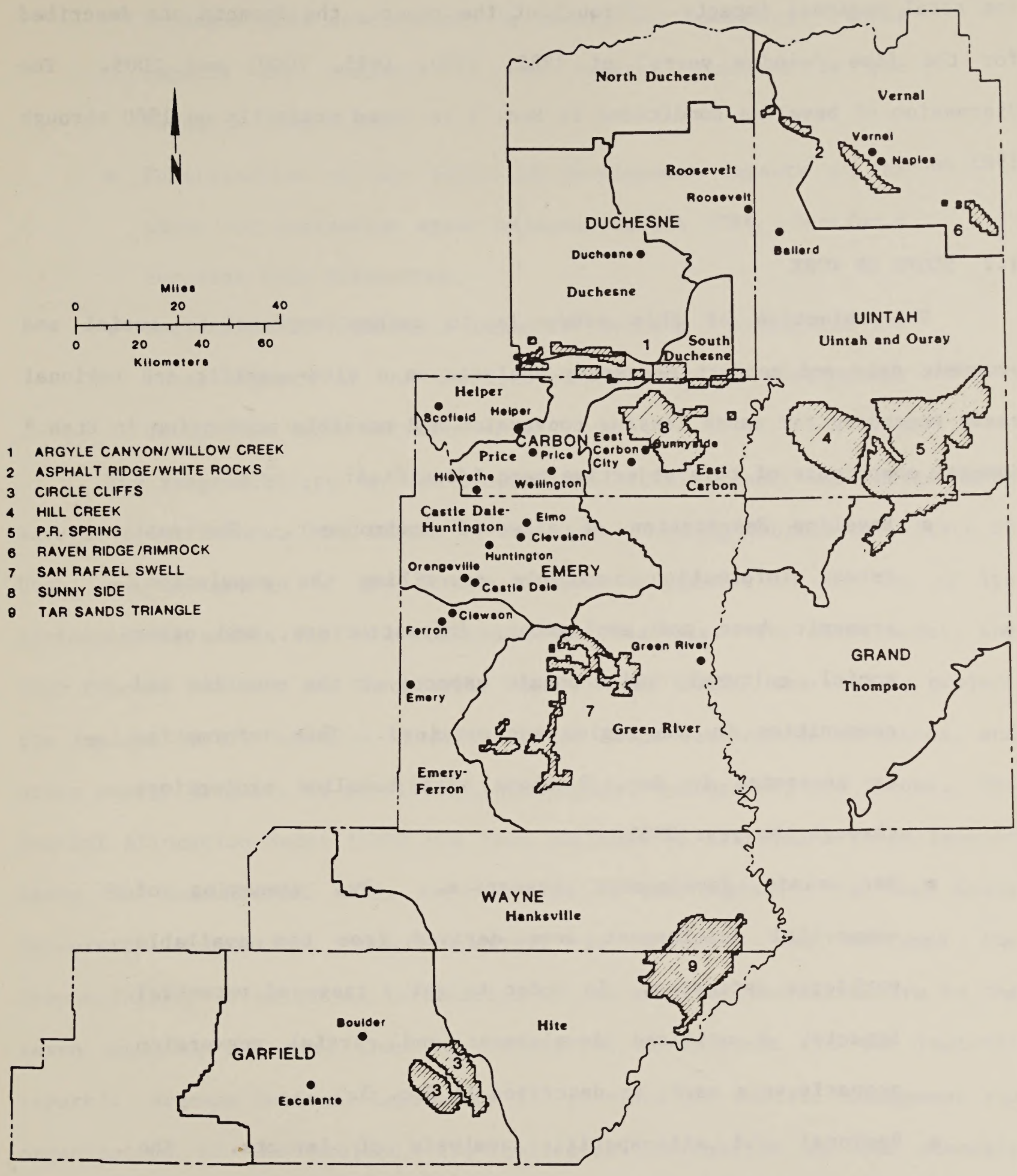


Fig. 1.3 Population Centers and Geo-political Boundaries Within the Tar Sands Area: Communities, County Census Divisions, and Counties Being Studied

the total regional impacts. Throughout the report, the impacts are described for the five "window years" of 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005. The discussion of baseline conditions in Sec. 2 is based primarily on 1980 through 1983 data.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

The objective of this study is to gather appropriate social and economic data and conduct necessary analysis on a site-specific and regional basis regarding tar sands leasing conversion and possible production in Utah.* Several components of this objective were identified:

- Baseline description of affected environment. The most recent information available describing the population, economic base and employment, infrastructure, and other social, cultural, and economic aspects of the counties and communities in the region was obtained. This information is presented in Sec. 2 along with baseline projections through the year 2005.
- Tar sands development scenarios. Two scenarios of commercial development were derived from the available workforce estimates. In order to get a range of potential impacts, a unitized development and partial conversion scenario were used, as described in Sec. 3.
- Regional and site-specific analysis of impacts. The impacts of the two scenarios are detailed in Sec. 4. This section identifies the impacts of the proposed Tar Sands

*Interagency Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of Energy, UT-930-1A3-101, p. 2.

Triangle STSA developments by county and community. These impacts are compared to the impacts produced by the baseline conditions.

- Consideration of the potential development impacts on the parks and recreation areas adjacent to the STSA. Section 4 contains this discussion.
- Evaluation of cumulative impacts. Section 5 summarizes the total impacts of the baseline changes and the development of the Tar Sands Triangle STSA.

The responsibility for the preparation of this report was shared among several contributors. The Office of the State Planning Coordinator, State of Utah, was designated by the Bureau of Land Management to use two of its socioeconomic models for data collection and analysis. The first model, the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Model (UPED), was used to project the impacts of the baseline conditions, tar sands development scenarios, and other energy projects on population, households, employment, and income. The Spatial Allocation Model (SAM) was then employed to distribute these impacts among the communities, CCDs, and counties in the region. The Utah State University Foundation, under contract to Argonne, was assigned the responsibility of gathering information on the existing infrastructure in the seven counties and more than 20 communities of interest (in the regional report). Argonne National Laboratory (1) provided the overall management and organization of the project, (2) collected information on the economic structure and existing socio-cultural and housing conditions in the region, (3) analyzed and evaluated the baseline conditions and projected impacts, and (4) prepared this report.

A sequence of five principal activities was followed in the preparation of this report. First, the existing social and economic conditions of the region were described. Impact projections without the proposed action were then developed. Third, a description of the proposed action was produced, and next, the impacts of the proposed action were projected. Finally, each of these impacts was analyzed.

1.3 STUDY CONDITIONS

The counties and communities selected for inclusion in this report are those where "significant" population growth is projected as the result of the Tar Sands Triangle STSA development. "Significant" growth was defined to be a 5% annual population increase over the baseline in any one year. The counties and communities of interest were chosen based on the UPED population estimates.

Throughout the report, the impacts of the Tar Sands Triangle STSA are expressed in terms of the difference between the baseline projections and the development projections. Thus, the increment of change created by the development is considered, rather than the total population, employment, or other impact in a given area. This clarification is also applicable to the baseline projection of infrastructure impacts.

Two important assumptions underlie the projections of the impact of the developments. The first assumption is that the baseline projections (described in Sec. 2) would accurately reflect the socioeconomic composition of the counties in the time periods under study. The second assumption is that the manpower requirements of the tar sands projects (described in Sec. 3) would not change. Any variance from these conditions would necessarily influence the validity of the projections and impact assessment.

Numerous assumptions were made in the development of the baseline projections, including:

- The recent national recession will not have a permanent effect on energy development in Utah or on the economy of the state in general,
- The proportion of the population in incorporated areas would remain roughly equal to the present distribution. This is in accordance with the development plans of the regional Association of Governments and county planning offices,
- The baseline projections would reflect the future based on the existing economic structure of the counties, CCDs, and communities,
- The proportional distribution of industrial sector employment among CCDs would remain constant into the future,
- The continuation of inter-CCD trade patterns,
- The baseline projections incorporate energy and manufacturing activities that would occur regardless of the scenario developments. See Appendix A.1.1 for a delineation of the specific activities by county,
- The baseline projections of economic activity are characterized by declining rates of growth over time. It is presumed that a local economy would stabilize as it matures. For accelerated economic growth to occur, basic sector employment must expand due to increased economic activity, and

- County-level per capita income would approach the projected state per capita income. A 1.7% per year growth rate is assumed for the state from 1985 through 2005.

A further description of the basis of the baseline projections appears in Appendix A.

Similarly, several assumptions and study conditions were employed in making the impact projections and preparing the impact assessment. Among these are:

- The alternative projections of development category impacts for the tar sands projects are compared to the baseline projections. Only the change from the baseline conditions (impact increment) would be presented and assessed,
- The manpower profiles would be provided by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the construction and operation phases of the project developments,
- UPED and SAM would be used to project the scenario impacts and spatially distribute the potential effects among the identified communities. The population would be spatially allocated according to commuting patterns, industrial sector trade patterns and area self-sufficiency,
- Trading patterns would shift in some areas but not in others, as a result of the tar sands developments,
- Any development of the magnitude being proposed would necessitate the creation of new communities in heretofore isolated areas, and

- Personal income impacts are based on projected changes in population, industrial job mix, per capita income by source, and wage rates.

Appendix A contains the details of these and other assumptions and conditions used in the impact assessment process (projection and analysis).

2 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND BASELINE PROJECTIONS

The following sections describe the existing conditions and baseline projections of possible change in terms of the population, employment, services, and facilities in the Emery and Wayne Counties. Section 2.1 provides a general overview of the region. Section 2.2 describes the demographic conditions and trends in the two county area. This is followed by Sec. 2.3 which summarizes the principal economic activities in the area and the projections for future growth. Section 2.4 describes the infrastructure of Emery and Wayne counties, focusing on housing, education, health care, public safety, and utilities. Then, Sec. 2.5 analyzes the fiscal and management conditions of the two counties and their communities. Finally, Sec. 2.6 provides some information on the quality of life in the area.

2.1 REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The area under consideration in this report consists of two counties in east-central Utah: Emery and Wayne. Much of east-central Utah is sparsely populated. There were only 3.2 people per square mile in the region in 1980, ranging from 0.7 per square mile in Garfield County to 15.0 per square mile in Carbon County. In the state as a whole there were 17.8 people per square mile in 1980, while the figure for the U.S. was 64.0. Price (Carbon County) and Vernal (Uintah County) were the only two communities in the region with populations greater than 4,000 in 1980. No town had a population of more than 10,000 people.

The geography of the area has an obvious influence on the limited number of settlements. Canyons, cliffs, plateaus, and incredibly rugged terrain are common in the region. Water is often in short supply. Any

development has to contend with the substantial physical barriers imposed by the region.

Traditionally, most of the east-central region has been dependent on agriculture or energy development. As of 1980, mining was the principal employer in Emery County whereas government was the primary employer in Wayne County. The region is well acquainted with the cyclical nature of industrial, especially energy-related, growth. The coal industry in Emery County has experienced frequent boom and bust periods.

In addition to the prospect of tar sands development, there are currently numerous other energy developments in the region. Coal production in Carbon and Emery counties has been stimulated by demand from local and out-of-state industries. Both oil and oil shale production are underway in Uintah County. The mines in Carbon and Emery counties and the oil developments in Uintah County are near local population centers, but the oil shale developments in Uintah County are somewhat removed from any cities. The projected tar sands developments in Carbon and Emery counties are located near local population centers. Tar sands areas in Garfield, Grand, Uintah, and Wayne counties are isolated from any significant concentrations of population.

Numerous national parks, forests, and recreation areas have been designated in the state of Utah due to its abundance of natural environment and scenic beauty. Several of these designated areas are of concern to this study. Canyonlands and Capitol Reef National Parks and the Glen Canyon National Recreation area are located adjacent to the Tar Sands Triangle and Circle Cliffs special tar sands areas. Bryce Canyon and Arches National Parks are also located within the region, but they are distant from the tar sands areas.

2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

The state of Utah grew from a population of 1,059,273 in 1970 to a population of 1,461,037 in 1980. The growth rate in Utah was 37.9% (3.27% annually) in the seventies making it the fifth fastest growing state in the U.S. This population increase fluctuated considerably from county to county and community to community within the state. Emery County is one of the four most populous counties that grew more rapidly than the state as a whole. Conversely, Wayne is one of the three least populous counties that grew less rapidly than the state as a whole.

2.2.1 County Population Trends

Table 2.1 presents the 1970 and 1980 population levels for the potentially impacted counties and communities in Utah. The average annual compound percent change in population is illustrated to show the growth rate during this 10 year period. Figure 2.1 indicates the spatial distribution of communities within Emery and Wayne counties.

Emery County

The population of Emery County increased by 125% between 1970 and 1980. Much of this growth can be traced to the construction of the Castle Dale Power Complex and the Huntington Canyon Power Complex, the largest complex of coal-fired electric generating plants in the state. The towns nearest the plants grew most rapidly. Huntington became the largest city in the county, growing 10.45% annually to a population of 2,316 in 1980. The neighboring towns of Castle Dale, Ferron, and Orangeville had annual growth rates of 13.44%, 10.00%, and 9.86%, respectively, during the 1970s. Although

Table 2.1 Historical Population Levels for Potentially Impacted Utah Counties and Communities, 1970 and 1980

County/Community	1970	1980	Average Annual Compound Percent Change
State of Utah	1,059,273	1,461,037	3.27
Emery County	5,137	11,451	8.35
Castle Dale	541	1,910	13.44
Clawson	-[a]	88	-
Cleveland	244	522	7.90
Elmo	141	300	7.84
Emery	216	372	5.59
Ferron	663	1,718	10.00
Green River	969	956	-0.13
Huntington	857	2,316	10.45
Orangeville	511	1,309	9.86
Wayne County	1,483	1,911	2.57
Hanksville CCD	181	351	6.85

[a]Not incorporated in 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *1980 Census of Population: Number of Inhabitants, Utah* (1982).

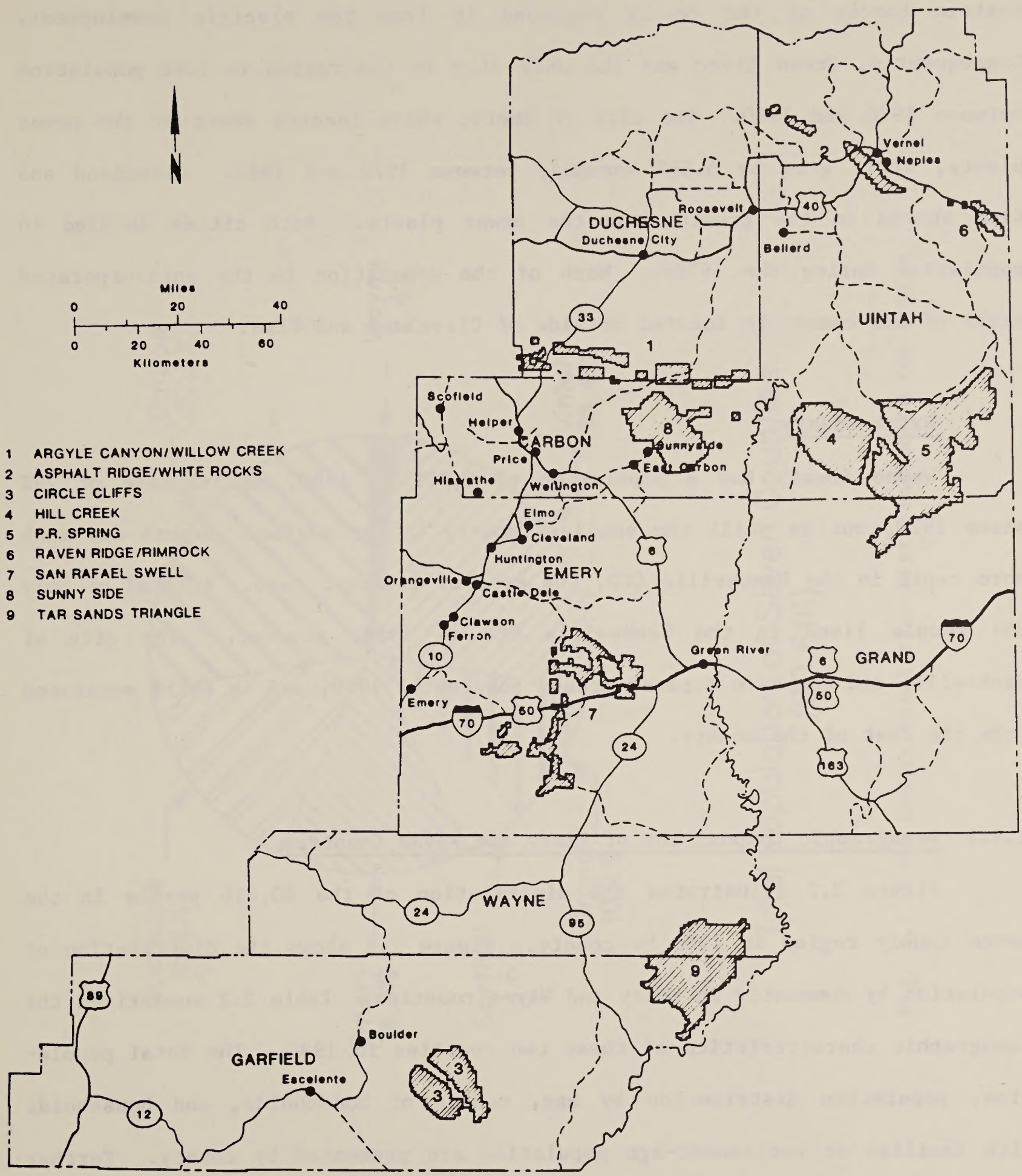


Fig. 2.1 Location of Emery and Wayne Counties with Their Communities in the Tar Sands Region

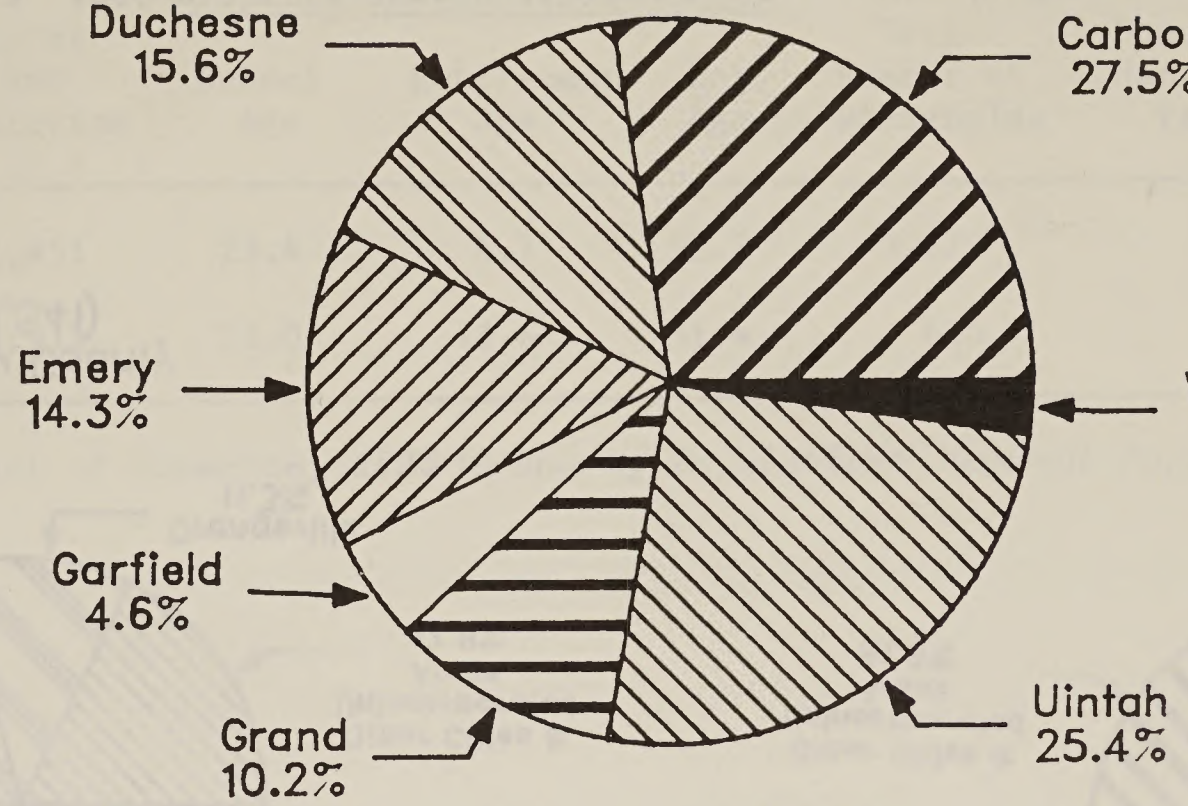
Green River was the largest city in the county in 1970, its location on the eastern border of the county excluded it from the electric development. Consequently, Green River was the only city in the region to lose population between 1970 and 1980. The city of Emery, while located south of the power plants, still grew by 5.59% annually between 1970 and 1980. Cleveland and Elmo shared in the growth from the power plants. Both cities doubled in population during the 1970s. Much of the population in the unincorporated areas of the county is located outside of Cleveland and Elmo.

Wayne County

Wayne County had a population of 1,911 in 1980, an increase of 29% since 1970, but is still the smallest county in the region. Growth was much more rapid in the Hanksville CCD, the area of interest here. A total of only 351 people lived in the Hanksville CCD in 1980, however. The city of Hanksville did not have a paved access road until 1959, and is still separated from the rest of the county.

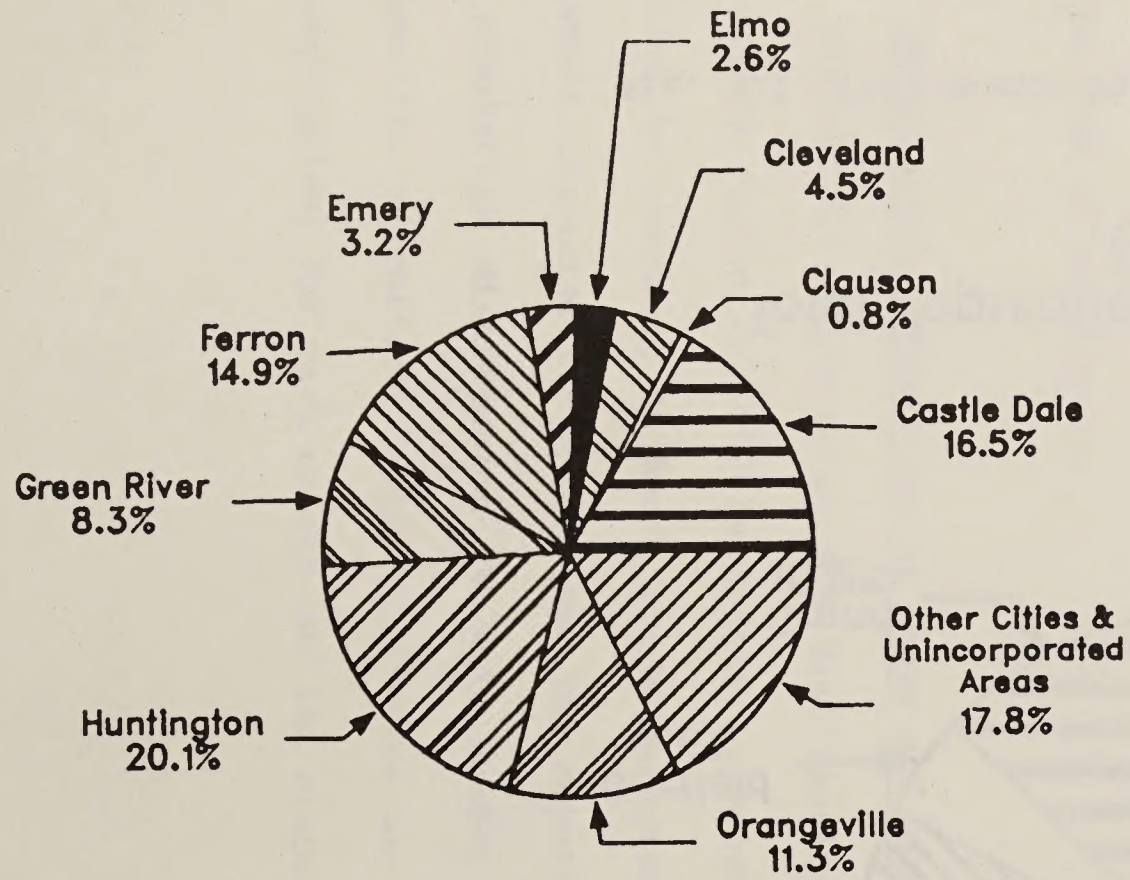
2.2.2 Demographic Composition of Emery and Wayne Counties

Figure 2.2 illustrates the distribution of the 80,616 people in the seven county region in 1980 by county. Figure 2.3 shows the distribution of population by community in Emery and Wayne counties. Table 2.2 summarizes the demographic characteristics of these two counties in 1980. The total population, population distribution by age, number of households, and households with families or retirement-age population are presented by county. Further age distributions for each county and the state are presented in Figs. 2.4 and 2.5.

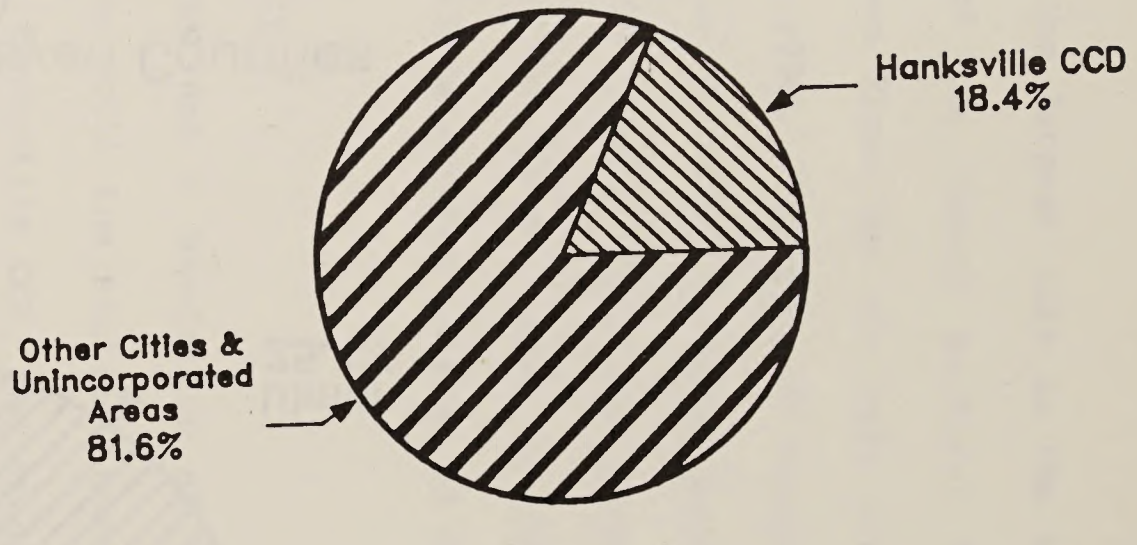


Total Population of Seven Counties
(80,616)

Fig. 2.2 1980 County Population Distribution in the Region



Emery County
(11,541)



Wayne County
(1,911)

Fig. 2.3 1980 Population Distribution by Community in Emery and Wayne Counties

Table 2.2 Summary of 1980 Demographic Characteristics By County

Utah Counties of Interest	Total 1980 Population	Population Distribution (%)			Total Number of Households	Households With Married-Couple Family (%)	Households With Retirement-Age Population (%)
		School Age	Retirement Age	Work Age			
Emery County	11,451	23.4	6.7	53.3	3,279	78.1	15.1
Wayne County	1,911	22.0	13.6	51.4	615	79.0	27.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *1980 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics, Utah* (1982).

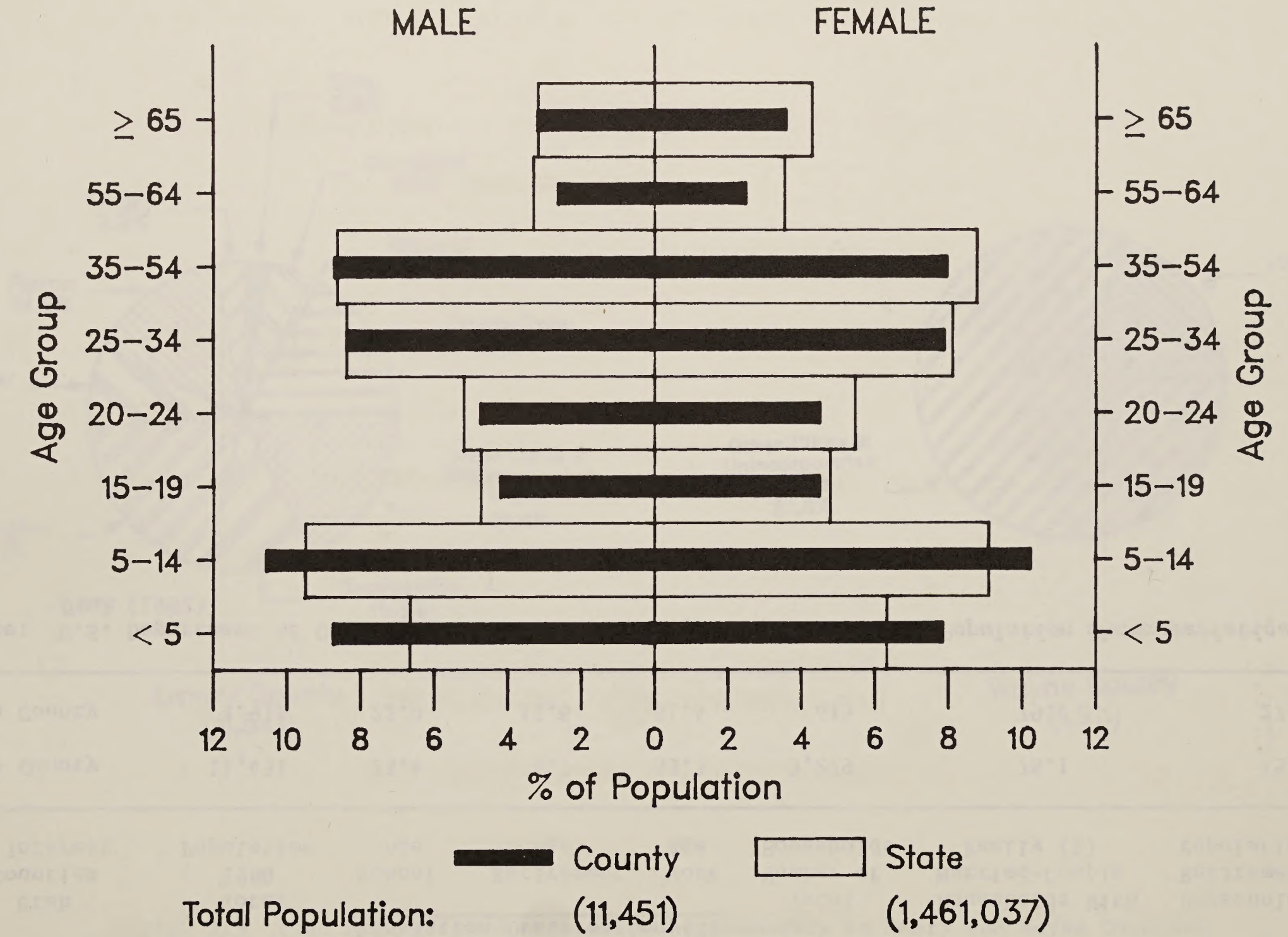


Fig. 2.4 Emery County Population Pyramid (1980)

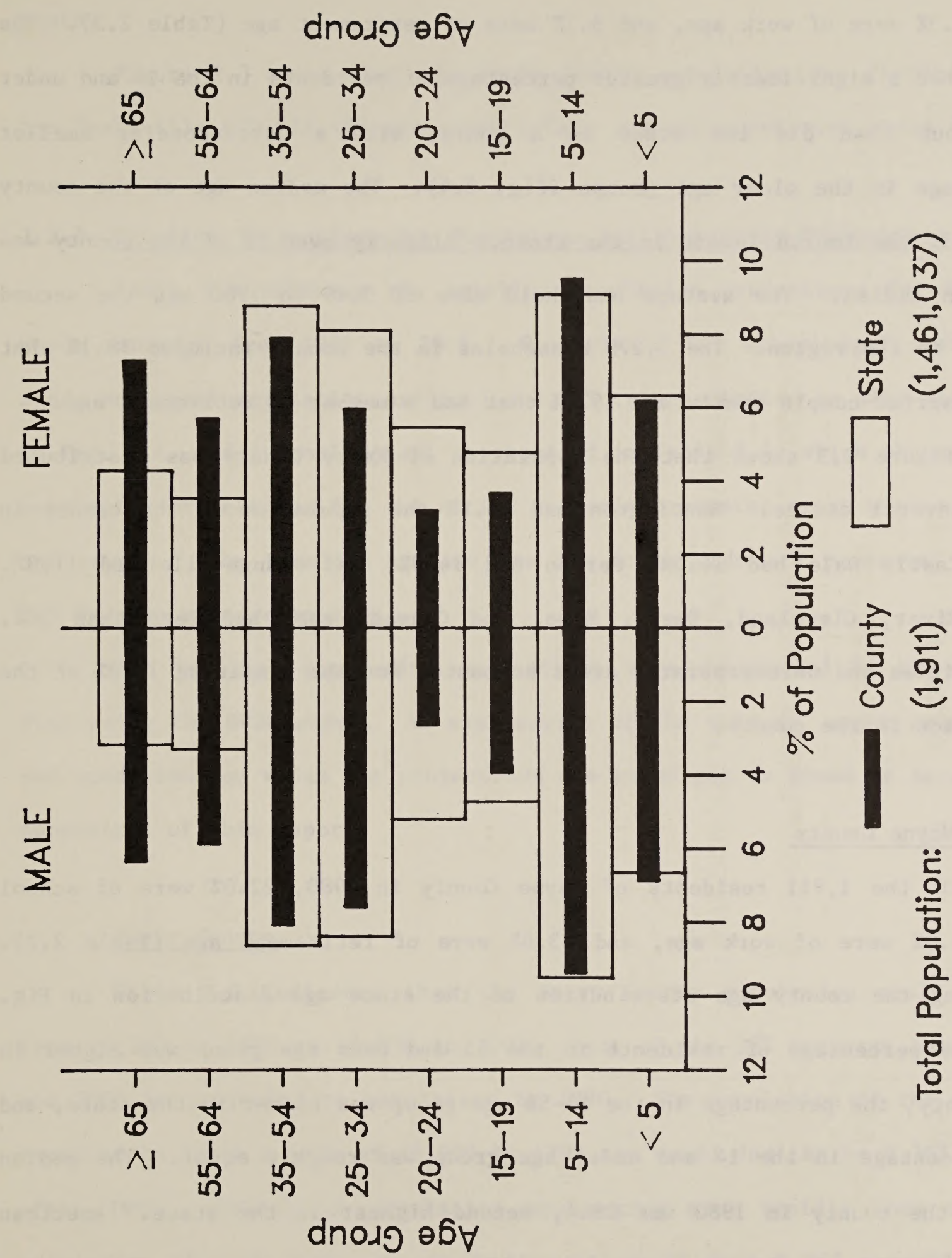


Fig. 2.5 Wayne County Population Pyramid (1980)

Emery County

Of the 11,451 residents of Emery County in 1980, 23.4% were of school age, 53.3% were of work age, and 6.7% were of retirement age (Table 2.2). The county had a significantly greater percentage of residents in the 14 and under age group than did the state as a whole, with a corresponding smaller percentage in the older age groups (Fig. 2.4). The median age of the county was 22.3, the fourth lowest in the state. Slightly over 1% of the county was American Indian. The average household size of 3.49 in 1980 was the second highest in the region. The 3,279 households in the county included 78.1% that had a married-couple family and 15.1% that had a member of retirement age.

Figure 2.3 shows that the population of Emery County was distributed among several cities. Huntington had 20.1% the population in the county in 1980, Castle Dale had 16.5%, Ferron had 14.9%, and Orangeville had 11.3%. Green River, Cleveland, Emery, Elmo, and Clawson each had less than 10%. Other cities and unincorporated areas accounted for the remaining 17.8% of the population in the county.

Wayne County

Of the 1,911 residents of Wayne County in 1980, 22.0% were of school age, 51.4% were of work age, and 13.6% were of retirement age (Table 2.2). Comparing the county age distribution to the state age distribution in Fig. 2.5, the percentage of residents in the 55 and over age group was higher in the county, the percentage in the 15-54 age group was higher in the state, and the percentage in the 14 and under age group was roughly equal. The median age of the county in 1980 was 28.4, second highest in the state. American Indians comprised slightly less than 1% of the population in the county. There were 615 households in the county in 1980, with an average size of

3.11. The proportion of households with a married-couple family (79.0%) and the proportion with a member of retirement age (27.5%) was the highest in the state.

Figure 2.3 shows that the Wayne County population was divided between the Hanksville CCD (18.4%) and other cities and unincorporated areas (81.6%).

2.2.3 Baseline Projections for Population and Households Projections

Table 2.3 presents the baseline population projections for Emery and Wayne counties from 1985 to 2005. Projections for school-aged, retirement-aged, and total population are included. Total population is also illustrated in Fig. 2.6. Additional detail is provided in Table 2.4, which shows baseline population projections for the cities and unincorporated areas within each CCD and county. The baseline projections for households are presented in Table 2.5 by county and community.

The baseline population projections were determined by the state of Utah using the UPED model. An explanation of the methods, major assumptions, and conditions on which the projections are based can be found in Sec. 1.4 and Appendix A of this report.

Emery County

Table 2.2 indicates that the Emery County population would increase from 14,060 in 1985 to 14,550 in 2005. Most of the 27% increase between 1985 and 2005 is projected to take place by 1990. The population of the county is expected to reach a peak of 15,080 in 1995 and would decline by 0.36% annually after 1995. School-age population would grow more rapidly than the total population through 1995, at which time it would drop 0.87% annually in the next five years and remain constant through 2005. After an increase of 10

Table 2.3 Baseline Population Projections by Composition and County (1985-2005)

County and Window Years	Total Population		School-Age Population		Retirement-Age Population	
	Baseline Projection	Average Annual % Change[a]	Baseline Projection	Average Annual % Change[a]	Baseline Projection	Average Annual % Change[a]
Emery County						
1985	14,060	-	3,800	-	900	-
1990	14,840	1.09	4,400	2.98	910	0.22
1995	15,080	0.32	4,700	1.33	900	-0.22
2000	14,730	-0.47	4,500	-0.87	870	-0.68
2005	14,550	-0.25	4,500	0	860	-0.23
Wayne County						
1985	2,130	-	510	-	290	-
1990	2,340	1.90	560	1.89	320	1.99
1995	2,570	1.89	620	2.06	350	1.81
2000	2,740	1.29	660	1.26	370	1.12
2005	2,930	1.35	700	1.18	400	1.57

[a]Computed as average annual compound percent change from previous window year.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

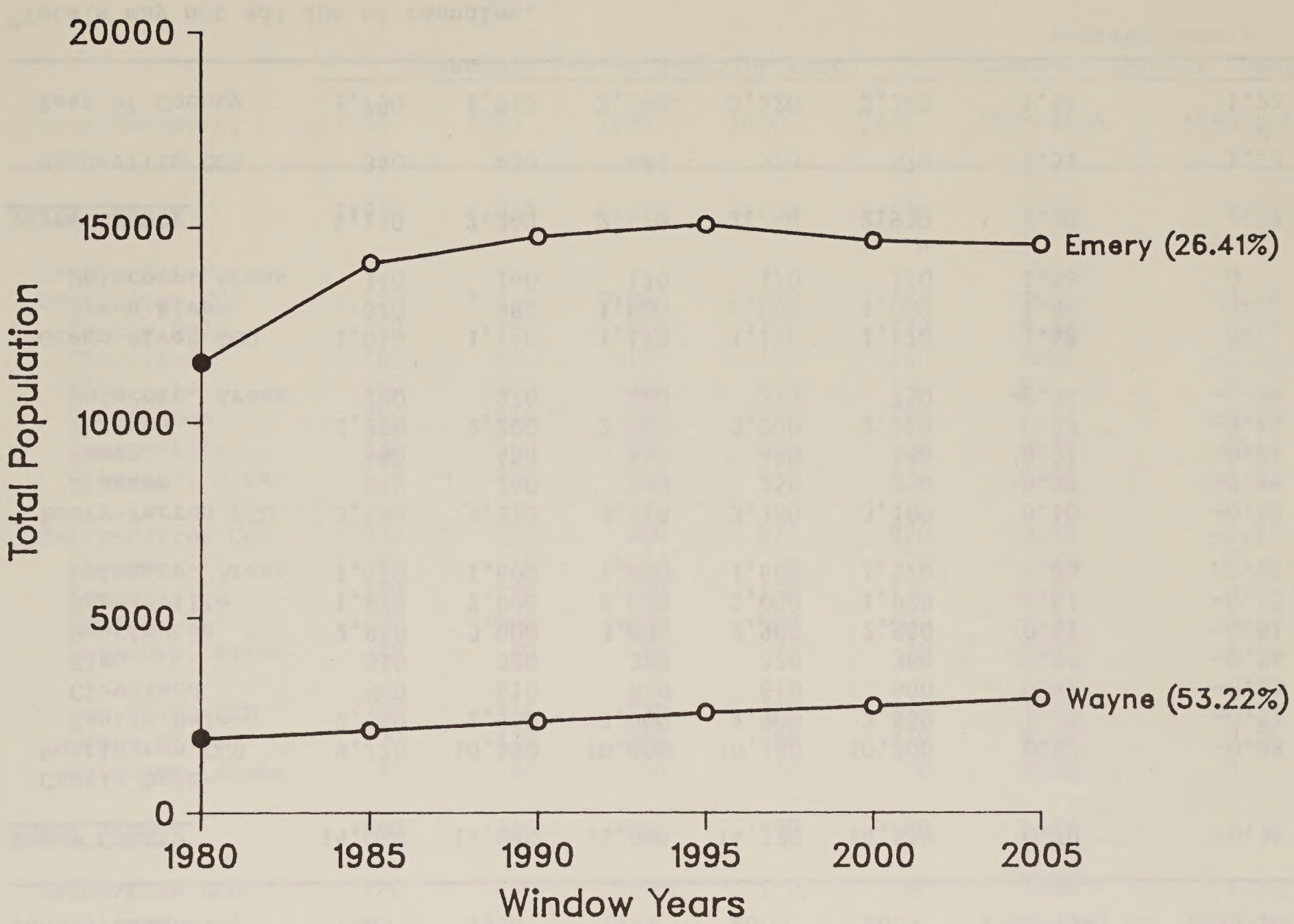


Fig. 2.6 Baseline Populations Projections by County, 1980-2005

Table 2.4 Baseline Population Projections by County and Community[a,b] (1985-2005)

County/Community	Population Projections, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Emery County	14,060	14,840	15,080	14,730	14,550	0.70	-0.36
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	9,770	10,490	10,600	10,380	10,200	0.82	-0.38
Castle Dale	2,650	2,900	3,000	2,900	2,850	1.25	-0.51
Cleveland	580	610	620	610	600	0.67	-0.33
Elmo	350	380	380	370	360	0.83	-0.54
Huntington	2,850	3,000	3,000	2,900	2,850	0.51	-0.51
Orangeville	1,870	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,970	0.67	-0.15
Unincorp. Areas	1,470	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,570	0.85	-0.19
Emery-Ferron CCD	3,280	3,210	3,310	3,180	3,180	0.10	-0.40
Clawson	270	260	260	250	250	-0.38	-0.39
Emery	480	480	490	480	480	0.21	-0.21
Ferron	2,250	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,200	0.22	-0.44
Unincorp. Areas	280	270	260	250	250	-0.74	-0.39
Green River CCD	1,010	1,140	1,170	1,170	1,170	1.48	0
Green River	870	980	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.40	0
Unincorp. Areas	140	160	170	170	170	1.96	0
Wayne County	2,130	2,340	2,570	2,740	2,930	1.90	1.32
Hanksville CCD	340	430	480	520	570	3.51	1.73
Rest of County	1,790	1,910	2,090	2,220	2,360	1.56	1.22

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[b]Census County Division (CCD).

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 2.5 Baseline Household Projections by County and Community[a,b] (1985-2005)

County/Community	Household Projections, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Emery County	3,920	4,030	4,070	4,030	3,970	0.38	-0.25
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	2,720	2,850	2,860	2,830	2,780	0.50	-0.28
Castle Dale	730	790	800	790	780	0.92	-0.25
Cleveland	160	170	170	170	160	0.61	-0.60
Elmo	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
Huntington	790	810	800	790	780	0.13	-0.25
Orangeville	520	540	550	540	530	0.56	-0.37
Unincorp. Areas	420	440	440	440	430	0.47	-0.23
Emery-Ferron CCD	930	870	880	870	870	-0.55	-0.11
Clawson	80	70	70	70	70	-1.33	0
Emery	140	130	130	130	130	-0.74	0
Ferron	630	600	610	600	600	-0.32	-0.17
Unincorp. Areas	80	70	70	70	70	-1.33	0
Green River CCD	270	310	330	330	320	2.03	-0.31
Green River	230	270	280	280	270	1.99	-0.36
Unincorp. Areas	40	40	50	50	50	2.26	0
Wayne County	680	750	820	890	940	1.89	1.38
Hanksville CCD	120	140	150	170	180	2.26	1.84
Rest of County	560	610	670	720	760	1.81	1.27

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[b]Census County Division (CCD).

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

people between 1985 and 1990, retirement-age population is forecast to decrease to 860 in 2005.

The most rapid growth in population is projected to occur in the Green River CCD (Table 2.4). The city of Green River would grow 1.40% annually between 1985 and 1995, and the unincorporated areas would increase 1.96% annually during the same period. The population of the Green River CCD is projected to remain constant from 1995 until 2005. The Castle Dale-Huntington CCD would grow somewhat more rapidly than the Emery-Ferron CCD through 1995, although neither CCD would grow by more than 1% annually. There is projected to be considerable variation in the population changes in the cities of these two CCDs between 1985 and 1995; the difference would range from a 1.25% annual increase in Castle Dale to a 0.74% decline in the unincorporated areas of the Emery-Ferron CCD. The populations of the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD and the Emery-Ferron CCD are forecast to have annual decreases of 0.38% and 0.40%, respectively, after 1995, with little variation expected among the cities.

The number of households in Emery County is projected to change only slightly, from 3,920 in 1985 to 3,970 in 2005 (Table 2.5). A peak of 4,070 households would be reached in 1995. This would be followed by a 0.25% annual decrease. The change in the number of households would reflect the projected change in population in each CCD, with the exception of the 0.5% annual decrease in households expected in the Emery-Ferron CCD from 1985 to 1995.

Wayne County

Between 1980 and 2005, the population of Wayne County is forecast to increase by slightly over 50%. This growth would be roughly continuous throughout the period, reaching 2,930 in 2005 (Table 2.3). The number of

school-age children and the retirement-age population would grow at rates that range from 1.12% annually to 2.06 annually between 1985 and 2005.

The most rapid growth in the county would occur in the Hanksville CCD, which would grow 3.51% annually from 1985 to 1995 and 1.73% annually from 1995 to 2005. Even by 2005, however, the Hanksville CCD would comprise only a quarter of the population in the county. The rest of the county is projected to increase at a slightly declining rate between 1985 and 2005 (Table 2.4).

The number of households in Wayne County is forecast to increase from 680 in 1985 to 940 in 2005 (Table 2.5). In the county as a whole, the rate of growth in households would be similar to the rate of population growth. But the number of households in the Hanksville CCD would increase at a slower rate than population, while the number of households in the rest of the county would increase at a rate greater than the rate of increase in a population.

2.3 ECONOMIC BASE, EMPLOYMENT, AND INCOME TRENDS

The primary economic activities in each county are described in this section. A profile of the historic and current economic base of each county, the employment trends in each county since 1970, and the baseline employment projections are used to explain the economy of the area (Secs. 2.3.1 and 2.3.2). The final component of the economy addressed in this section is wages and income. A discussion of the average monthly wages personal income -- historical and projected -- is presented in Sec. 2.3.3.

2.3.1 Economic Profile of Tar Sands Development Areas

A narrative description of the economic history of each county and community is presented here. The proportion of industrial sectors that would potentially support future energy developments is also included. Sectoral

information for mining, contract construction, and manufacturing in 1981 was drawn from recent U.S. Census material. The number of workers in each county in 1981 does not include government employees, railroad employees, and self-employed persons.

Emery County

Coal and agriculture have long been the economic base of Emery County. The construction of the Castle Dale Power Complex and the Huntington Canyon Power Complex by the Utah Power and Light Company during the 1970s transformed many of the communities in the area. Originally quiet agriculture towns, Huntington, Castle Dale, Orangeville, and Ferron have been greatly affected by the increased mining and production of electricity. Cleveland, Elmo, and Emery have been changed to a lesser degree. Green River, located on Interstate Highway 70 in the eastern part of the county, has become increasingly dependent on the considerable tourist trade in the area.

Of the 3,695 workers in Emery County in 1981, 2,098 were in mining, between 500 and 1000 were in contract construction, and between 20 and 100 were in manufacturing. Therefore, the majority of the workforce are currently employed in one of the three critical growth sectors. The 143 business establishments in the county in 1981 included six mining establishments, 13 contract construction establishments, and two manufacturing establishments. There was one mining establishment with more than 1,000 employees and one contract construction establishment with between 500 and 1,000 employees.

Wayne County

Wayne County is one of the poorest counties in Utah. Agriculture has been the dominant economic activity in the area. Except for some tourism and

lumbering, all other economic activity has been delegated to Richfield, located northwest of the county. Hanksville has long been one of the most isolated communities in Utah. Even with increasing tourism and the portent of energy development, Hanksville remains a traditional agricultural community.

The 182 workers in Wayne County in 1981 included less than 20 in contract construction, less than 20 in manufacturing, and none in mining. There were three contract construction establishments and one manufacturing establishment among the 30 business establishments in the county in 1981.

2.3.2 Employment Patterns: Historical and Projected

Total and sectoral employment patterns are described in Sec. 2.3.2.1, while the future employment trends are addressed in Sec. 2.3.2.2.

2.3.2.1 Employment Sector History

Table 2.6 shows the historical county employment levels by industrial sector for 1970, 1975, and 1980. The annual employment data by county between 1970 and 1980 is presented in Appendix D, Tables D.1 and D.2.

Emery County

The total employment of 5,452 in Emery County in 1980 was a 199% increase since 1970. The number of workers grew over 10% annually throughout the period. The most rapid growth was in the transportation, communication, and utilities sector, which increased 34.92% annually between 1970 and 1975 and 27.54% annually between 1975 and 1980. Employment in the mining sector jumped from 366 in 1970 to 2,105 in 1980. Employment in the contract construction and manufacturing sectors totaled 544 in 1980, but no data was

Table 2.6 Historical County Employment Levels by Industrial Sector (1970-1980)[a,b]

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment, by Year			Average Annual Compound Percent Change		Sectoral Employment, by Year			Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1970	1975	1980	1970-1975	1975-1980	1970	1975	1980	1970-1975	1975-1980
	Emery County					Wayne County				
Agriculture	452	468	464	0.70	-0.17	205	195	191	-1.00	-0.41
Mining	366	1,061	2,105	23.72	14.69	NA	NA	9	-[c]	-[c]
Contract Construction	NA	587	522	-[c]	-2.32	NA	NA	84	-[c]	-[c]
Manufacturing	NA	NA	22	-[c]	-[c]	NA	NA	37	-[c]	-[c]
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	34	152	513	34.92	27.54	NA	NA	3	-[c]	-[c]
Wholesale and Retail Trade	161	245	335	8.76	6.46	37	39	42	1.06	1.49
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	NA	NA	65	-[c]	-[c]	NA	NA	12	-[c]	-[c]
Services	63	205	225	26.61	1.88	31	NA	31	-[c]	-[c]
Government	370	350	716	-1.11	15.39	174	211	207	3.93	-0.38
Nonfarm Proprietors	204	233	485	2.69	15.79	89	114	152	5.08	5.92
Total	1,825	3,326	5,452	12.75	10.39	579	672	768	3.02	2.71

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[b]NA - not available.

[c]Undefined.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Selected Annual Reports (1970-1980), and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS).

available for those sectors in 1970. Mining had 1,389 employees in 1980, more than government, the next largest sector in the county.

Wayne County

Total employment in Wayne County increased from 579 in 1970 to 768 in 1980. The growth in employment was relatively constant — about 3% annually -- throughout the period. The nonfarm proprietors sector increased most rapidly between 1970 and 1975 and between 1975 and 1980. Employment in the mining, contract construction, and manufacturing sectors totaled 130 in 1980. No data was available for these sectors in 1980. Government, agriculture, and nonfarm proprietors were the largest sectors in 1980.

2.3.2.2 Projections of Baseline Employment

The baseline employment projections describe the future of the counties based on the existing and future economic structure and the changing demographic characteristics of the population. The projections are not a prediction of the future but rather an attempt to depict the likely direction of current trends in the area without tar sands development. Characteristic of the baseline projections are declining rates of growth over time. It is assumed that with a given economic structure, an area will begin to stabilize as its economy matures. Under these conditions, accelerated growth would require increases in the basic employment sectors that would change the economic structure of the area. The Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Projection Model (UPED) and the Spatial Allocation Model (SAM) were applied in making the baseline projections (see Sec. 1.4 and Appendix A).

Obviously a recession of the magnitude experienced recently will have an impact on the baseline projections for Utah. The projections presented

herein were produced for the State of Utah* before the severity of the 1981-82 national recession and its full impact on the state of Utah became apparent. These projections assume that the national recession would have ended in 1982 and that recovery would occur during 1983 and that 1983 would be a growth year. The projections also assume that the recession will have no permanent deleterious structural effect on the energy and minerals industries in the state or on the economy in general. The validity of this assumption cannot be determined until a national recovery is well under way.

Figure 2.7 illustrates the change in baseline employment projected between 1980 and 2005. It is evident from this figure that both counties are projected to experience some employment growth between 1980 and 2005. The fastest rate of increase appears to be 1980 and 1985 for both counties. Thereafter, Emery and Wayne counties are forecast to have relatively little change between 1990 and 2005 — less than 1% annually in most cases. A detailed description of the baseline employment projections by industrial sector for each county is presented in Tables 2.7 and 2.8 and discussed below.

Emery County

The baseline projections in Emery County assumed a 71% increase in coal production between 1980 and 1990. But recent layoffs in the industry would tend to indicate that the short term projections might have been overstated. It is not yet possible to determine whether or not the longer term projections for the coal industry have been overstated. After 1990, coal production is assumed to remain stable. The demand for coal is created primarily by the development of the first two units of the Intermountain Power Project and

*The projections were prepared by the State of Utah, Office of the State Planning Coordinator.

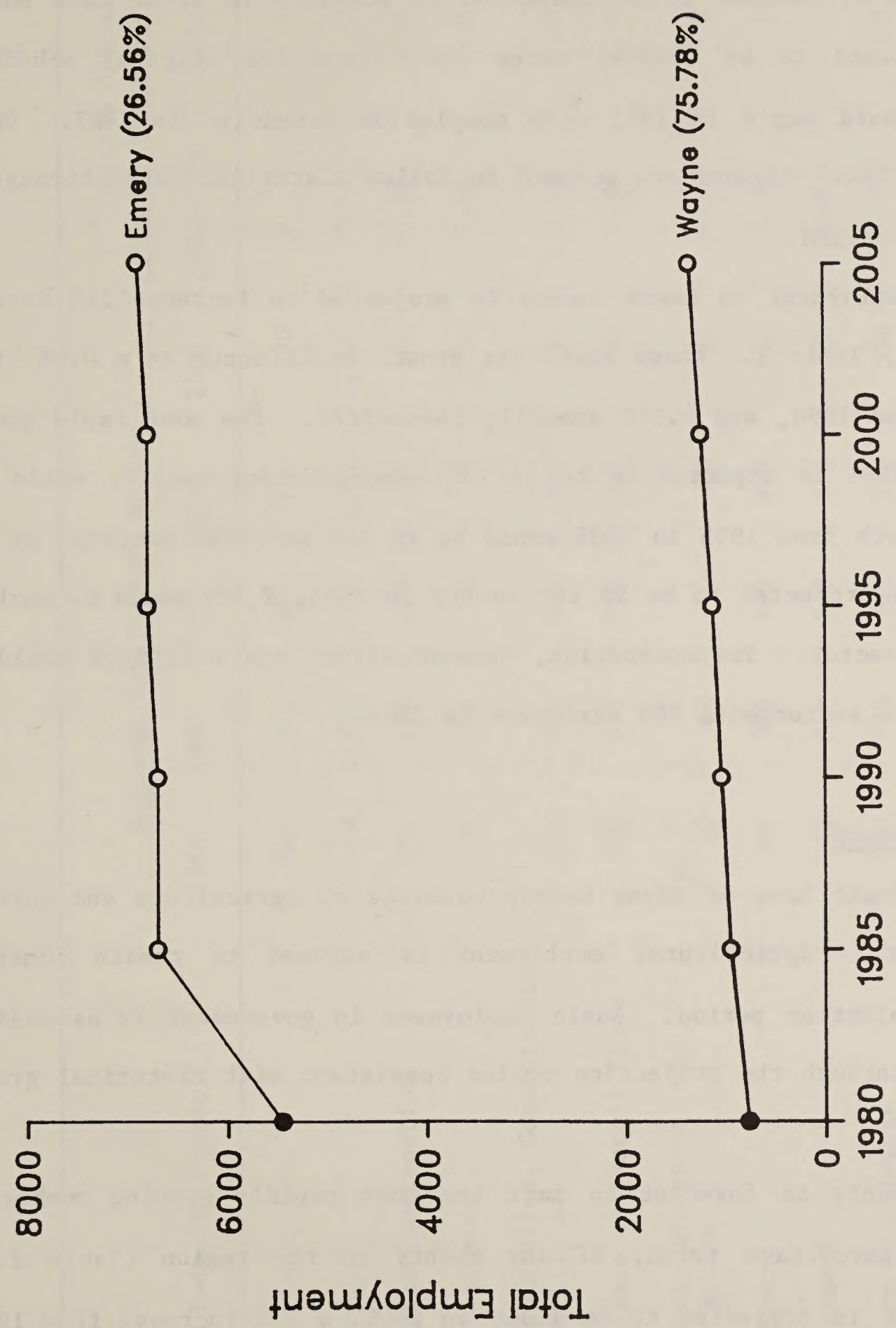


Fig. 2.7 Baseline Projections of Total Employment by County, 1980–2005

units 3 and 4 of the Hunter Power Plant complex. The Utah Power and Light's power plant construction plans include units 3 and 4 of the Hunter Power Plant. Unit 3 is assumed to be completed on schedule in 1983. The Hunter Unit 4 is assumed to be delayed three years from its original schedule; construction would begin in 1985 with completion scheduled in 1987. Other sectors of the local economy are assumed to follow historical paths throughout the projection period.

Total employment in Emery County is projected to increase 26% between 1980 and 2005. Table 2.7 shows that this growth would occur at a 0.06% rate between 1985 and 1990, and 0.16% annually thereafter. The most rapid growth from 1985 to 1995 is expected to be in the manufacturing sector, while the most rapid growth from 1995 to 2005 would be in the services sector. Of the 6,880 employees projected to be in the county in 2005, 2,500 would be working in the mining sector. Transportation, communication, and utilities would be the next largest sector with 880 employees in 2005.

Wayne County

The economic base of Wayne County consists of agriculture and government employment. Agricultural employment is assumed to remain constant through the projection period. Basic employment in government is assumed to grow slightly through the projection period consistent with historical growth rates.

Wayne County is forecast to have the most rapidly growing number of employees, in percentage terms, of any county in the region (Table 2.8). Total employment is projected to be 1,360 in 2005, a 77% increase from 1980. All sectors except agriculture, services, and finance, insurance, and real estate would increase by at least 1.5% annually between 1985 and 1995.

Table 2.7 Baseline Employment Projections by Industrial Sector -- Emery County (1985-2005)[a]

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	360	360	360	370	370	0	0.27
Mining	2,460	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0.16	0
Contract Construction	850	440	470	480	500	-5.75	0.62
Manufacturing	40	50	50	50	50	2.26	0
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	720	820	840	860	880	1.55	0.47
Wholesale and Retail Trade	630	670	700	700	730	1.06	0.42
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60	60	70	70	70	1.55	0
Services	340	380	400	430	450	1.64	1.18
Government	770	840	840	810	800	0.87	-0.49
Nonfarm Proprietors	500	530	540	530	530	0.77	-0.19
Total	6,730	6,650	6,770	6,800	6,880	0.06	0.16

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 2.8 Baseline Employment Projections by Industrial Sector — Wayne County (1985-2005)[a]

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	170	170	170	170	190	0	1.12
Mining	30	30	40	50	50	2.92	2.26
Contract Construction	130	140	160	190	210	2.10	2.51
Manufacturing	30	40	40	40	50	2.92	2.26
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	2	2	3	3	3	4.14	0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50	60	60	70	80	1.84	2.92
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	20	20	20	20	20	0	0
Services	30	30	30	30	30	0	0
Government	290	330	360	390	430	2.19	1.79
Nonfarm Proprietors	210	230	250	280	300	1.76	1.84
Total	960	1,050	1,130	1,240	1,360	1.64	1.87

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Similarly, 7 of the 10 sectors are expected to increase by at least 1% annually between 1995 and 2005. The government sector would employ 430 workers in 2005, the most of any sector in the county.

2.3.3 Trends in Monthly Wages and Personal Income

This section discusses the average monthly wages by sector and county and the total and per capita income by county. Also included is a projection of total personal income between the years 1985 and 2005. All data are provided in constant 1980 dollars (1980 $).

2.3.3.1 Average Monthly Wages by Sector and County (1975-1980)

The average monthly wages for each major nonagricultural employment sector are provided in Table 2.9 by county. Only the 1980 wage level is presented with the 1975-1980 growth rate; Table C.3 in Appendix C contains the annual data.

The mining, construction, and transportation, communications, and utilities sectors have shown the highest average wage levels during the 1975-1980 time period. Under the baseline projections and proposed scenario developments, increased employment would be primarily concentrated in the mining and construction sectors. Each sector is briefly described below.

Mining

Overall, mining paid the second highest wages of any industrial sector in Emery County and the third highest in Wayne County through 1980. The second highest mining wage level in the region was found in Emery County ($1,966 per month).

Table 2.9 Average Monthly Nonagricultural Wages by Industrial Sector and County: 1980 and Rate of Change (1980 $)

	Emery County		Wayne County	
		Average Annual % Change[a]		Average Annual % Change[a]
Industry Sector	1980	1975-1980	1980	1975-1980
Mining	1,966	9.49	1,461	18.52
Contract Construction	2,410	8.65	1,769	-[b]
Manufacturing	882	-[b]	381	-[b]
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	1,777	11.62	906	-[b]
Wholesale and Retail Trade	490	5.82	337	6.42
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	806	-[b]	1,844	-[b]
Services	716	13.44	431	-[b]
Government	842	6.11	794	6.44

[a]Computed as the compound average annual percent change.

[b]Undefined.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, selected *Annual Reports* (1975-1980).

Significant annual increases occurred in Wayne County between 1975 and 1980 where the annual rate was 18.52%. It should be noted, however, that Wayne County had a very low average monthly wages in 1975. Thus, the large percentage increase was possible. Both counties experienced steady growth in wages throughout the period studied.

Contract Construction

Emery County had by far the highest wage level in this sector within the region, with an average monthly wage of $2,410 in 1980. This wage level was almost $700 over the next highest ($1,769 in Wayne County). Emery County also showed a dramatic increase in the level of contract construction wages paid during the period with an annual increase of 8.65% (an increase of 65% over the five year period).

Finally, Emery County was the only county which showed a steady increase in construction wages over the five year period. Wayne County experienced increases and decreases from year to year. (See Table C.3 in Appendix C.)

Manufacturing

The average monthly wages paid for manufacturing employment ranged from $381 to $1,365. Region-wide, the lowest wages paid in this sector were in Wayne County, where the average monthly wage was a mere $381. Emery County had a manufacturing wage level of $882 per month in 1980. All other counties fell in the $700-$1,000 range.

Both counties experienced a cyclical pattern over the five year period in terms of the monthly wages paid to manufacturing employment. A five-year annual rate could not be computed due to lack of data in 1975.

Transportation, Communication, and Utilities

Emery County had the highest average monthly wage in this sector for 1980, at $1,777. Wayne County was the only county with a wage level below $1,000, at $906 per month.

Emery County also had the greatest increase in average monthly wages during the period studied. The $1,777 paid to Emery County workers in 1980 was 93% higher than the 1975 wage in this sector.

Emery County underwent steady monthly wage increases over the entire period. The Wayne County wage level, however, rose and fell throughout the five years. (See Table C.3, Appendix C).

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Wayne County had the lowest monthly wage in the region for the wholesale and retail trade sector. The average monthly wage was $337. Emery County had a wage level of $490 per month; the lowest wages of any sector in Emery County.

Both Emery and Wayne counties showed increases in the level of wages paid over the period; the average annual rate was 5.82% and 6.42%, respectively.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

The average monthly wage for this sector was $1,844 in Wayne County. This wage level was substantially higher than any other county in the region. All other counties, in fact, are grouped in the $800 to $1,000 per month range. This wage level is 2.3 times as large as the Emery County wage level for this sector.

It is important to note, moreover that the monthly wage in Wayne County in 1980 was 13.1% lower than the $2,122 paid in 1977. During this same three year period, the monthly finance wages in Emery County increased by 120%: $366 per month in 1977 to $806 in 1980.

In this sector, as in most others, there was considerable wage movement throughout the period. Only in Emery County did monthly wages show an increase in each year evaluated.

Services

Wayne County had the lowest average wage in the region during 1980 at $431 per month. Wages in all other counties fell into the $640 to $787 per month range. Emery County had a service sector wage of $716 per month.

Emery County experienced a substantial annual rate of increase between 1975 and 1980 -- 13.44%; the highest rate of change in any industrial sector in Emery County.

Only minor fluctuations in the average wage levels by county are evident in this sector during the period (see Table C.3, Appendix C). Average monthly wages in Emery County increase from $336 to $716 while in Wayne County they increase from $236 in 1976 to $431 in 1980. Wages dropped between 1978 and 1979 in Wayne County ($319 to $277) but then increased again (56%) between 1979 and 1980.

Government

In this sector, Emery and Wayne counties had average monthly wages of $842 and $794 in 1980, respectively. For all counties in the region, the average wage fell within the $784 to $855 per month range. Therefore, Wayne and Emery were at the high and low end of the regional range in 1980.

Both counties experienced a fairly rapid wage increase over the period. Emery County had an annual rate of increase of a 6.11% while Wayne County government workers realized a 6.44% annual change in wages.

Average monthly wages in both counties increased steadily over the five year period, except for a one year decline between 1977 and 1978 in Wayne County, and between 1978 and 1979 in Emery County.

2.3.3.2 Total and Per Capita Personal Income by County

This section analyzes the trends in total and per capita personal income by county from 1970 to 1980. These county figures will also be related to state figures for the same period. County per capita personal income (PCPI) and the PCPI ratio of a county to the state are shown in Table 2.10. Table C.4 in Appendix C displays the total personal income data by county for the years 1970-1980. All data is presented in 1980 dollars.

Per capita income has increased in both counties from 1970 to 1980. However, not each county increased at a steady or continuous rate. Figure 2.8 graphically illustrates the pattern of personal income growth exhibited by Emery and Wayne counties. The state per capita income increased by 12% over the 10 year period. Total personal income for the state increased by 55% between 1970 and 1980. A description of the county trends follows.

Emery County

Emery County realized a 40% increase in per capita personal income between 1970 to 1980. The 1980 PCPI figure was lower by 16% than the 1979 level. Only once during the 10 year period did PCPI reach $8,000: the 1979 PCPI was $8,078. In 1971, PCPI in Emery County was $4,183, the lowest income

Table 2.10 County Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) and PCPI Ratio of County to State, 1970-1980 (1980 $)

Year	PCPI State of Utah	Emery County		Wayne County	
		PCPI	Ratio	PCPI	Ratio
1970	6,825	4,852	0.7109	4,796	0.7027
1971	7,005	4,183	0.5971	4,846	0.6918
1972	7,347	5,221	0.7106	5,902	0.8033
1973	7,531	6,000	0.7967	6,322	0.8395
1974	7,439	5,801	0.7798	5,892	0.7920
1975	7,382	5,948	0.8057	5,684	0.7700
1976	7,693	6,639	0.8630	5,640	0.7331
1977	7,890	7,094	0.8991	5,949	0.7540
1978	8,076	7,385	0.9144	6,652	0.8237
1979	8,096	8,078	0.9978	6,853	0.8465
1980	7,631	6,810	0.8924	6,239	0.8176

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table 5, (April 1982) and the Utah Population Committee.

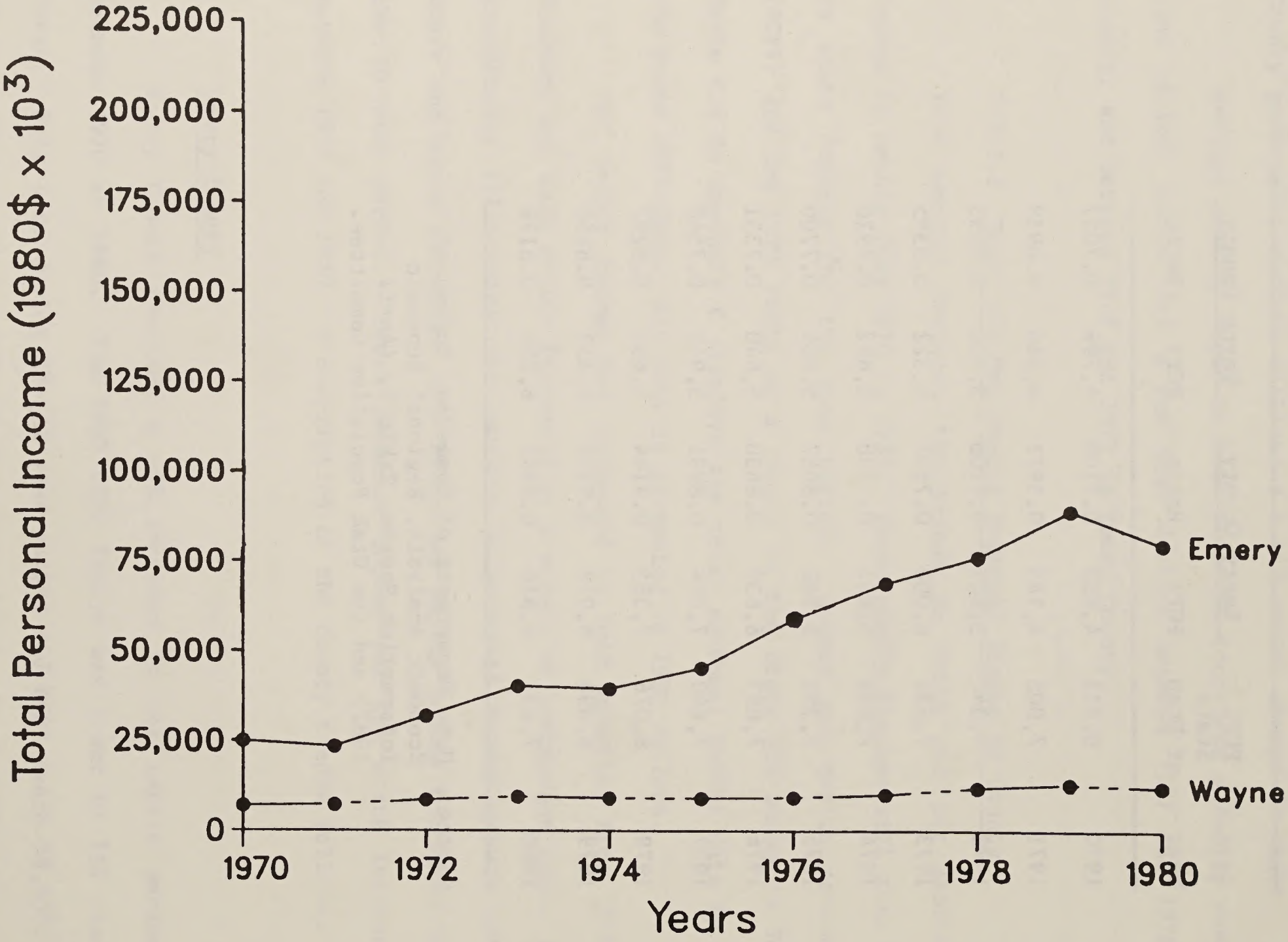


Fig. 2.8 Total Personal Income by County, 1970-1980

level recorded by any county in the region. Emery County per capita personal income for 1980 ($6,810) was its lowest figure since 1976.

In 1980, the ratio of PCPI for Emery County to the whole state was 0.8924. The PCPI was 0.5971 in 1971, the lowest in the region and time period studied. The county-state ratio of PCPI never surpassed 1.0 for the period.

Personal income in Emery County increased by more than threefold (218%) between 1970 and 1980. This was nearly four times the state-wide increase of 55%. The largest year-to-year increase exhibited in Emery County was between 1971 and 1972 when personal income grew by 36%.

Wayne County

Per capita personal income in Wayne County increased by 30% between 1970 and 1980; this was the lowest percentage change for any of the counties in the east-central region. In 1972, PCPI was $6,322. This level of per capita income was not surpassed until 1978. On four occasions PCPI was lower than the previous year -- 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1980. Per capita personal income never climbed above the $7,000 level.

The ratio of per capita personal income for Wayne County to the state was 0.8176 in 1980; lower than any other county for that year. The PCPI figure of 0.6918 in 1971 was the second lowest figure recorded in the region.

In Wayne County, personal income rose 75% from 1970 to 1980. In 1973, a total of $9.5 million was earned. This income level was not surpassed during the three subsequent years.

2.3.3.3 Baseline Personal Income Projections

The relationship of per capita personal incomes between the state and the counties, discussed in the previous section (Sec. 2.3.3.2) was utilized in

making the baseline personal income projections for each county. The relationship of county per capita income to the average state per capita income is provided in Table 2.10. The baseline per capita personal income projections for the state are assumed to grow at an annual rate of 1.7%*; by the year 2000, the state per capita income would be $11,568.

For the purpose of making a projection of personal income, Emery County presumed to stabilize at 100% of the state value for the entire projection period (1985-2005). Alternatively, since Wayne County has had personal income levels consistently below the state average it is assumed that Wayne County would maintain per capita income levels that would be 80% of the state average over the projection period.

Total personal income by county is presented in Table 2.11. The total income values are derived by multiplying the county-specific per capita income projections by the baseline population projections for each year. The total personal income projections for Emery and Wayne counties are graphically illustrated in Fig. 2.9.

Between 1985 and 2005, it is projected that both Emery and Wayne counties would experience a 40.9% increase in per capita personal income. The PCPI for the state would also increase by 40.9% over this period. The 40.9% increase in both cases is a result of the assumed annual growth rate (1.7%).

Both counties would experience a substantial increase in total personal income. In 2005, total personal income in Wayne County would be 94.6% greater than in 1985; in Emery County this figure would be 45.9%. However, even though personal income in Wayne County nearly doubles, it is still by far the

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*See Sec. 1 or Appendix A for a discussion of the methodology and assumptions.

Table 2.11 Baseline Personal Income Projections
By County, 1985-2005 (1980 $)

Geographic Area and Income Category	Income Projections, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
State of Utah					
PCPI[a]	8,932	9,736	10,631	11,568	12,585
Emery County					
PCPI[a]	8,932	9,736	10,631	11,568	12,585
Total Personal Income (10^3)	125,941	144,093	160,528	170,050	183,741
Wayne County					
PCPI[a]	7,146	7,789	8,505	9,254	10,068
Total Personal Income (10^3)	15,007	17,915	22,113	24,986	29,197

[a]PCPI = per capita personal income.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

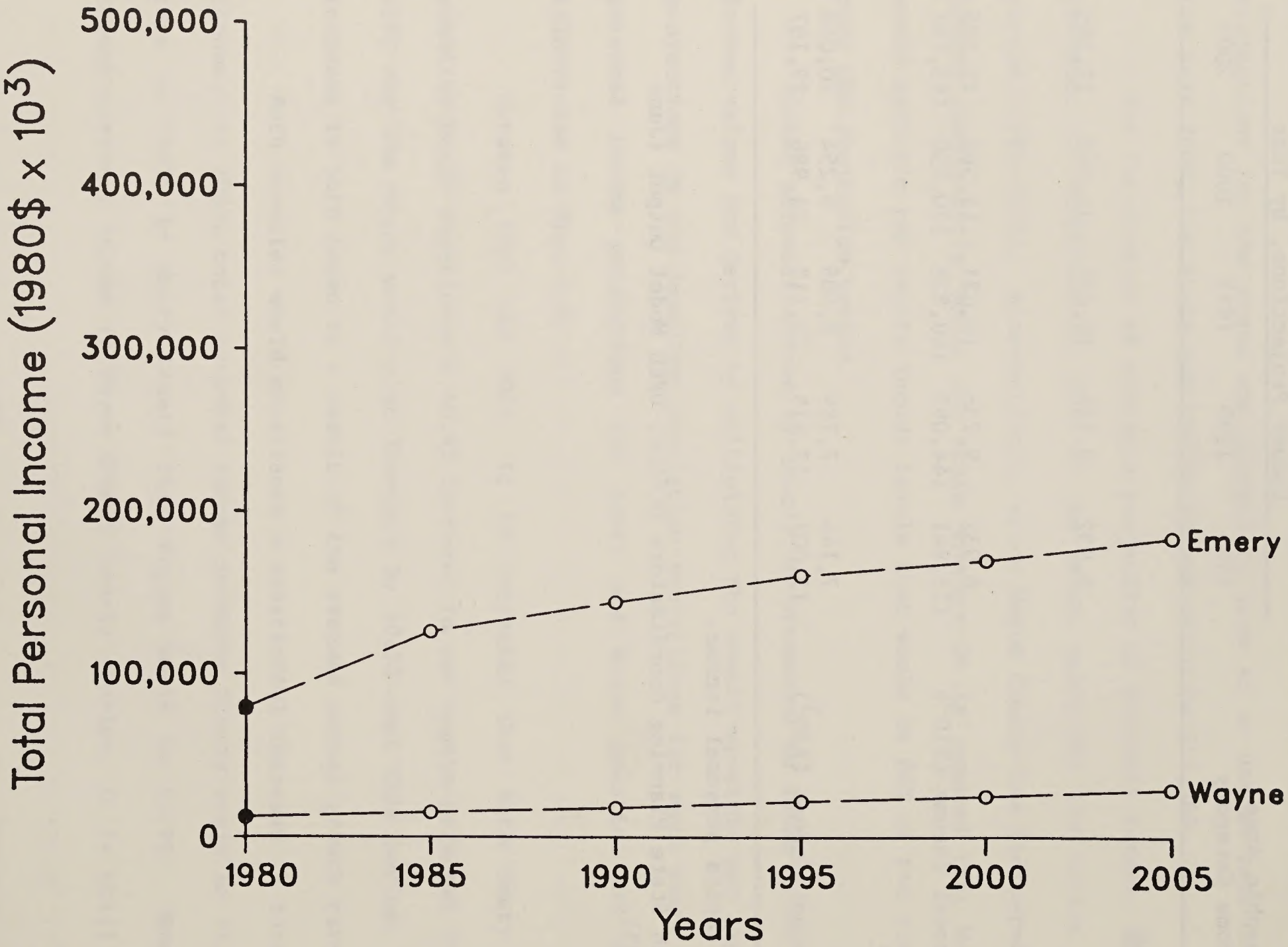

Fig. 2.9 Baseline Projection of Total Personal Income by County, 1985-2005

smallest generator of total personal income in the region; roughly 50% of the next largest.

Although total personal income is projected to increase in both counties in the period from 1985 to 2005, the growth in personal income is not forecast to be as large as the increases recorded for this region in the 1970s.

2.4 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE

In addition to the baseline population, employment and income growth projected to occur in the counties of interest, there would also be some coinciding infrastructure effects. In this section, the public and private infrastructure requirements needed to satisfy the baseline population growth increment (i.e., baseline population projection by year minus 1980 population) are addressed. The county and community infrastructure considered (by subsection) include the following: housing (2.4.1), education (2.4.2), health care services (2.4.3), public safety (2.4.4), utilities (2.4.5), and other services (2.4.6).

In each subsection the following areas are assessed; existing stock and condition of the service or facility, and the projected demand for additional infrastructure as a result of the forecasted growth in population. The demand projections are computed by using the *Community Facility Guidelines* of the State of Utah. These guidelines indicate standards that are to be used, for the different types of services and facilities, to determine the infrastructure impacts of future population growth. No attempt is made herein to determine the present infrastructure requirements or to assess the adequacy/inadequacy of the current provision of services.

Except for the housing data, the majority of the data and information on the existing conditions of the public services and facilities was gathered and assembled by Lee Nellis and John Nicholson of the Utah State University Foundation. They used surveys and published data to compile the infrastructure characterizations.*

2.4.1 Housing

This section deals with the composition and stock of existing housing units and a projection of housing demand by county and community through the year 2005. Table 2.12 contains data on housing stock by status and tenure, types of dwelling units, and average cost per unit. Table 2.13 is a projection of the change in housing needs through 2005.

Emery County

A total of 3,660 housing units existed in Emery County in 1980. No one community accounted for more than 22% of the housing units; Huntington had the most with 773. Elmo, with only 90, contributed the least to the county total. The Castle Dale-Huntington CCD was clearly the area with the largest number of housing units; with 2,474 units it had three times more than any other CCD in Emery County. Huntington, with 773 units, and Castle Dale, with 626 units, were the largest communities in the CCD. The Emery-Ferron CCD contained 800 units in 1980 -- 538 in Ferron and 144 in Emery. Green River was the smallest CCD in the county with only 429 units. Of these, 390 were located in the city of Green River.

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*Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

Table 2.12 Composition and Stock of Existing Housing Units by County and Community, 1980

County/Community	Housing Stock by Status and Tenure (number of year round units)					Dwelling Unit Type for Total Occupied Housing Stock			
			Vacancy		Renter Occupied (% of total occupied)				
	Total	Occupied	Rate	%		Conventional	Multi-Family	Mobile Home/ Trailer	Average Cost per Unit[a]
Emery County	3,660	3,276	384	(10.5)	672 (20.5)	2,118	164	994	50,238
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	2,474	2,200	236	(9.5)	421 (19.1)	1,423	91	686	-[b]
Castle Dale	626	542	80	(12.8)	124 (22.9)	333	24	185	53,669
Cleveland	156	147	9	(5.8)	15 (10.2)	110	0	37	41,775
Elmo	90	82	8	(8.9)	7 (8.5)	63	4	15	48,577
Huntington	773	698	59	(7.6)	158 (22.6)	353	43	302	51,420
Orangeville	399	367	30	(7.5)	63 (17.2)	297	9	61	53,917
Emery-Ferron CCD	800	712	87	(10.9)	150 (21.1)	488	55	169	-[b]
Emery	144	114	30	(20.8)	18 (15.8)	108	0	6	34,634
Ferron	538	489	49	(9.1)	115 (23.5)	293	52	144	58,242
Green River CCD	429	364	61	(14.2)	101 (27.7)	207	18	139	-[b]
Green River	390	335	53	(13.6)	96 (28.7)	191	18	126	39,350
Wayne County	848	615	174	(20.5)	104 (16.9)	521	16	78	41,839
Hanksville CCD	151	93	31	(20.5)	21 (22.6)	53	4	36	-[b]

[a]Mean value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units.

[b]Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, Summary Tape File 3A (1982).

The county vacancy rate was 10.5%. Emery at 20.8% and Castle Dale at 12.8% were the only two communities above the norm. Almost 34% of the vacant units were being held for rent, and 17% were being held for sale. Only 22 units in the county were vacant on a seasonal basis. Of these, 16 were located in Huntington.

Of the 3,276 occupied units in the county, 65% were conventional housing units. In the city of Emery, 95% of the units were conventional housing units, compared to only 51% in Huntington. Multi-family units comprised only 5% of all housing units. Cleveland and Emery each had zero; Elmo and Orangeville also had less than 10 apiece. The greatest concentration was in Ferron, where multi-family units accounted for nearly 11% of the occupied units. Over 30% of the occupied units in the county were mobile homes or trailers. Concentrations of these units ranged from 5% in Emery to over 43% in Huntington.

Over 20% of the occupied housing units were the residence of renters. Elmo had only 8.5% renters and Cleveland only 10.8% renters. All other communities in the county had over 15%. Of the rented units, 44% were single family dwellings. Only 11% were for three or more families.

Of the occupied units existing in 1980, over 54% had been built since 1970. Also, 23% had been built before 1940.

The average cost per unit county-wide in 1980 was $50,238. Ferron, at $58,242, had the highest average while Emery was markedly below the norm at $34,634.

Over 64% of the homeowners had moved into their current unit since 1975. This is a dramatic change for only a five year period. This figure was 73% in both Ferron and Castle Dale. In the city of Emery, however, over 31% of the homeowners had been in the same unit since 1949 or before. Emery was

also the only community studied where over half of the homeowners had lived in the same unit since before 1970.

Wayne County

In 1980, Wayne County contained 848 housing units; 151 of these were located in Hanksville CCD. The Hanksville vacancy rate of 20.5% was the same as the county-wide rate. In the Hanksville CCD, 71% of the vacancies were being held for sale or rent. There were 27 units vacant on a seasonal basis in the Hanksville CCD.

Of the occupied units in the county, 85% were conventional housing units. The figure for Hanksville CCD was 57%. Only 16 of the 615 occupied units in the county were multi-family units; four of these were in the Hanksville CCD. Mobile homes and trailers accounted for 39% of the occupied housing in the Hanksville CCD, compared to the county average of 12.7%.

Renters occupied 22.5% of the housing in the Hanksville CCD, but only 16.9% county-wide. Over half of the rented units in Hanksville CCD were single family units.

One third of the occupied units in Hanksville CCD were constructed since 1975. The average cost per unit was $41,839 for the county in 1980. Over 72% of the homeowners in the Hanksville CCD had moved into their present homes since 1975. Only 12% had been in the same unit since 1959.

2.4.1.1 Baseline Projections of Housing Demand

The baseline projections for housing by county and community between 1985 and 2005 are presented in Table 2.13. These projections represent the change in housing demand for this area due to baseline population and household growth during this period.

Table 2.13 Change in Housing Demand by County and Community Resulting from the Baseline Household Projections[a,b,c] (1985-2005)

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Year and Type															Percent Change 1985-2005		
	1985			1990			1995			2000			2005					
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes
Emery County	376	94	157	455	114	190	468	117	195	434	109	181	414	104	173	10.1	10.6	10.2
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	144	36	60	227	57	95	237	60	99	206	52	86	191	48	80	32.6	33.3	33.3
Castle Dale	114	29	48	149	37	62	160	40	67	151	38	63	147	37	61	28.9	27.6	27.1
Cleveland	6	2	3	11	3	5	11	3	5	9	3	4	9	3	4	50.0	50.0	33.3
Elmo	6	2	3	9	3	4	9	3	4	8	2	4	8	2	3	33.3	0	0
Huntington	48	12	20	60	15	25	55	14	23	46	12	19	42	11	18	-12.5	-8.3	-10.0
Orangeville	88	22	37	104	26	43	106	27	44	100	25	42	97	25	41	10.2	13.6	10.8
Emery-Ferron CCD	76	19	32	45	12	19	50	13	21	42	11	18	38	10	16	-50.0	-47.4	-50.0
Emery	9	3	4	5	2	2	6	2	3	6	2	3	5	2	2	-44.4	-33.3	-50.0
Ferron	87	22	37	68	17	29	73	19	31	70	18	29	67	17	28	-23.0	-22.7	-24.3
Green River CCD	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	NA	NA	NA
Green River	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	_d	NA	NA	NA
Wayne County	39	10	16	81	21	34	126	32	53	159	40	67	195	49	81	400.0	390.0	406.3
Hankaville CCD	15	4	7	26	7	11	35	9	15	44	11	18	52	13	22	246.7	225.0	214.3

[a]It is assumed that each household requires a housing unit, thereby resulting in a one-to-one correspondence between the household projections generated by UPED and housing demand.

[b]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[c]Census County Division (CCD).

[d]Population projections indicate a decline in future population levels. Consequently, existing housing units should become available in future time periods. The following 1980 to 2005 availability is expected: Green River CCD - 158 to 110; Green River - 158 to 117.

Table 2.13 indicates that there would be a dramatic increase in housing demands between 1985 and 2005. The greatest overall increase is projected to occur in Wayne County, where total housing demands would increase five-fold (400%) during the 20 year period. Emery County is expected to experience less of an increase in housing demands, only 10.1% between 1985 and 2005. All counties, however, would have a need for more housing in 2005 than in 1985.

Some communities, however, are projected to realize a decrease in additional housing demand over the period. Four communities or CCDs studied would have such a decline: Emery-Ferron CCD (-50%), Emery (-47%), Ferron (-23%), and Huntington (-13%). There are also two communities or CCD's which, due to decreasing populations, are expected to have an excess in housing stock throughout the period studied. These communities are identified in a footnote (d) in Table 2.13.

Several communities and CCDs are projected to have fairly significant increases in housing demand over this period. Most notably, demand would increase by 244% in the Hanksville CCD, by 33% in the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD, by 50% in Cleveland and by 33% in Elmo.

Throughout the two counties, housing demand is forecast to increase more rapidly between 1985 and 1995 than between 1995 and 2005. Demand in Wayne County would increase at a 12.56% annual rate from 1985 to 1995. In the period from 1995 to 2005, Wayne County is expected to maintain its demand for additional housing, but at a much slower rate (4.48%). Conversely, Emery is projected to have a 1.22% annual decline in demand over this 10 year period.

Like the county-wide trend, most communities are projected to have greater increases in housing demand in the period from 1985 to 1995 than from 1995 to 2005. However, because the communities that increase by the greatest rates have small housing stocks they do not warrant mention. Two communities

in Emery County are expected to have a decrease in baseline demand over this period. They are: Emery (-3.97% annually) and Ferron (-1.79% annually).

In the period from 1995 to 2005 all areas but one are projected to have a reduction in projected baseline demand compared to the earlier period. The Hanksville CCD is still projected to have an increase in housing demand, but at a much reduced rate: 8.54% annually from 1985-1995 and 3.96% annually from 1995-2005.

It is projected that both counties would require new housing construction when 1985 housing demand is compared to the present housing stock (1980). This demand would be 17% greater in Emery County and 7.6% greater in Wayne County.

2.4.2 Education

This section describes the current enrollment and staffing conditions in each county school district, and the expected demand for additional teachers and school facilities due to the baseline population projections identified in Sec. 2.2.2. The enrollment, school capacity, percent of capacity currently being used, number of teachers, and student/teacher ratio are presented in Table 2.14 for each school and for the county as a whole. School-age population by county is displayed in the data tables included in Appendix B. Each school district is further described below. A description of the fiscal conditions of each school district is presented in Sec. 2.5.

Table 2.14 Current Enrollment, Capacity, and Staffing Statistics by County, 1982

District/School	Location	Enrollment	Present Capacity	Percent of Capacity	Teachers	Student/ Teacher Ratio
Emery County School District		3,281	4,347	75.5	147	22:1
Castle Dale Elementary	Castle Dale	442	492	89.8	18	25:1
Emery County High School	Castle Dale	476	1,012	47.0	26	18:1
Cleveland Elementary	Cleveland	327	366	89.3	12	27:1
Ferron Elementary	Ferron	556	494	112.6	18	31:1
San Rafael Junior High	Ferron	350	403	86.8	16	22:1
Book Cliff Elementary	Green River	161	161	100.0	8	20:1
Green River High School	Green River	134	342	39.2	11	12:1
Huntington Elemntary	Huntington	548	674	81.3	21	26:1
Canyon View Junior High	Huntington	287	403	71.2	17	17:1
Wayne County School District		555	592	93.8	32.5	17:1
Hanksville Elementary	Hanksville	52	82	63.4	3.5	15:1
Loa Elementary	Loa	239	239	100.0	12	20:1
Wayne Middle School[a]	Bicknell	119	-	-	7	21:1
Wayne High School	Bicknell	145	271	53.5	10	15:1

[a]Building has been condemned; nominal capacity is 271 but actual capacity is zero.

Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

2.4.2.1 Existing Conditions in the County School Districts

Emery County School District

Enrollment in Emery County schools totaled 3,281 in 1982. Ferron Elementary School in Ferron had the largest enrollment (556), while Book Cliff Elementary in Green River had the smallest enrollment (161). Castle Dale, Ferron, and Huntington, each of which have two schools, had about 80% of the total enrollment in the district.

The 11 schools in the district had a combined capacity of 4,347 students. The capacities of the schools ranged from 161 at Book Cliff Elementary to 1,012 at Emery County High School in Castle Dale.

Only one school in the district -- Ferron Elementary School -- had an enrollment that exceeded its capacity in 1982. The schools throughout the district were operating at slightly over 75% of capacity. Some portable classrooms are used, but most of the schools could accommodate another 100 students.

The district employed 147 teachers in 1982. The student/teacher ratio for the district was 22:1, just below the state ratio (23:1). Ferron Elementary had a student/teacher ratio of 31:1, the highest in the district, while Green River High School had the lowest ratio of 12:1.

The county recently completed a building program that doubled the capacity of the schools. Over $30 million in bonding capacity remains; the state estimates the district would need to spend over $18 million by 1987 to accommodate expected growth. Based on the 1980 age distribution, the school-age population would increase rapidly in coming years (see Appendix B).

Wayne County School District

The four schools in Wayne County had a combined enrollment of 555 in 1982. Loa Elementary, with 239 students, had the largest enrollment, while Hanksville Elementary had the smallest enrollment with 52 students.

The combined capacity of the schools was 592 in 1982. This does not include the Wayne Middle School building in Bicknell, which has a stated capacity of 271 but has been condemned. Including the enrollment but not the capacity of the Wayne Middle School, the schools in the district were operating at 94% of capacity in 1982. The excess capacity of the Wayne High School in Bicknell exceeded the enrollment of the Wayne Middle School.

Wayne County employed 32.5 teachers in 1982. The student/teacher ratio for the district was 17:1, well under the state ratio of 23:1. No school deviated from the district ratio by more than four students per teacher.

The district has $3.3 million available for school improvements over the next three years. The state has estimated the needs of the district through 1987 at $730,000. The school-age population distribution, illustrated in Appendix B, reveals that school enrollment should increase slightly in the next several years.

2.4.2.2 Baseline Projection of Education Services

The baseline projections for education services by county between 1985 and 2005 are presented in Table 2.15. The projected number of students was computed by the UPED model based on changes in the general population between 1985 and 2005. The numbers of teachers and classrooms were subsequently derived from the projected number of students.*

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*See Sec. 1 and Appendix A for a discussion of the methodology.

Table 2.15 Change in Education Service Demands by County and Year Resulting from the Baseline Population Projections[a]

County/ Service Demand	Additional Service Demands, by Year[b]					Average Annual Compound Percent Change		Percent Change
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005	1985-2005
Emery County								
Students	816	1,416	1,716	1,516	1,516	7.72	-1.23	85.8
Classrooms	33	57	69	61	61	7.65	-1.22	84.8
Teachers	33	57	69	61	61	7.65	-1.22	84.8
Wayne County								
Students	48	98	158	198	238	12.65	4.18	395.8
Classrooms	2	4	7	8	10	13.35	3.63	400.0
Teachers	2	4	7	8	10	13.35	3.63	400.0

[a]Developed from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

[b]Numbers represent service demands required to satisfy the post-1980 baseline population growth regardless of 1980 operating conditions.

Table 2.15 indicates that the demand for additional educational services is projected to increase substantially between 1985 and 2005. The largest increases would occur in Wayne County, where the number of students is forecast to increase by 396%. Emery County is projected to have an additional 1,516 students in 2005, or 86% more than that expected in 1985.

In each county, the demand for additional educational services is projected to grow more rapidly between 1985 and 1995 than between 1995 and 2005. Growth of 7.7% and 13% annually would occur in Emery and Wayne counties, respectively, between 1985 and 1995, but in the following 10 year period, Emery County is expected to realize a slight decline in the demand for educational services. The number of students in Wayne County would increase throughout the 20 year period, albeit at a slower rate after 1995 (4% vs 13%).

It is projected that the number of students in 1985 would be 16% greater in Wayne County than the current enrollment in 1982. By 2005, the number of students in each county would have increased by at least 50% and as much as 100% over 1982 enrollment. Without an increase in the present capacity of the schools in each county, both county school districts would be operating above the designated capacities.

2.4.3 Health Care Services

A description of general health care and mental health care services is presented in this section. Both the existing health care services and the projected demand for health care services in each county is addressed. Emergency medical services is considered separately in Sec. 2.4.4.

2.4.3.1 Existing General Health Care Conditions in the Counties

Emery County

Since there is no hospital in Emery County, hospital services are provided by Castleview Hospital in Price (Carbon County) and by the Allen Memorial Hospital in Moab (Grand County). Green River has a clinic staffed by a nurse-practitioner, and Castle Dale has a clinic and two physicians. There are two dentists in Castle Dale, one dentist in Ferron, and a dentist visits Green River once a week.

Wayne County

Wayne County residents generally use the Sevier Valley Hospital in Richfield. The Wayne County Clinic in Bicknell is staffed by a nurse-practitioner and visited by a doctor three days a week. Residents in the Hanksville area use clinic facilities in Green River or Bicknell. There is a part-time dentist in Bicknell.

2.4.3.2 Existing Mental Health Care Conditions in Counties

Emery County

Mental health services in Emery County are provided by the state Mental Health Services office in Price, Carbon County. The state also maintains a permanent office in Castle Dale. A heavy case load increase has been handled by a staff that has declined by 30% since 1978 due to insufficient funding.

Wayne County

There is one mental health worker in Bicknell who is part of the staff of District IV Mental Health Services.

2.4.3.3 Baseline Projection of Health Care Services

Table 2.16 illustrates the change in the demand for health care services resulting from the baseline population projections. The number of additional hospital beds, doctors, dentists, nurses, public health nurses, clinical psychologists, and mental health workers that would be needed in each county between 1985 and 2005 is projected. Only slight increases are expected to occur in Emery and Wayne counties. At no time in either county would more than one additional clinical psychologists or mental health care workers be required.

Since there are no hospitals in either Emery or Wayne counties, even the modest increases in the demand for hospital beds would tax existing resources. The additional demand for doctors would be equal to, or only slightly less than, the present number of doctors in Emery County.

2.4.4 Public Safety

The county and city resources for law enforcement (Sec. 2.4.4.1), fire protection (Sec. 2.4.4.2), and emergency medical services (Sec. 2.4.4.3) are described in this section. Both the existing level of service and facilities and the baseline projections (Sec. 2.4.4.4) of public safety requirements are presented.

Table 2.16 Change in Health Care Services by County and Year Resulting from Baseline Population Projections[a]

County/Service Demand	Change in Health Care Demand, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Emery County							
General Health Care							
Hospital beds							
General care	6	7	8	7	7	2.92	-1.33
Long-term care	6	6	6	4	4	0	3.97
Medical personnel							
Doctors	2	3	3	2	2	4.14	-3.97
Dentists	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
Nurses	5	6	7	6	6	3.42	0
Public health nurses	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mental Health Care							
Clinical psychologists	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mental health workers	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Wayne County							
General Health Care							
Hospital beds							
General care	1	1	2	2	3	7.18	4.14
Long-term care	2	3	4	5	6	7.18	4.14
Medical personnel							
Doctors	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Dentists	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Nurses	1	1	2	2	2	7.18	0
Public health nurses	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

Table 2.16 (Cont'd)

County/Service Demand	Change in Health Care Demand, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Wayne County (Cont'd)							
Mental Health Care							
Clinical psychologists	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mental health workers	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

[a]Developed from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

2.4.4.1 Law Enforcement

Emery County

The Emery County Sheriff's Department serves all areas of the county except for the city of Green River. The Department has 34 full-time officers, dispatchers, and jailers. According to the sheriff, any significant increase in population would necessitate an increase in this force. The Emery County jail in Castle Dale currently accommodates an average of 10 prisoners. The principal problem of the facility is the detention of women or juveniles -- one female or juvenile prisoner uses the same amount of space as 12 men.

Green River maintains its own two-officer police force. Five Utah Highway Patrol officers and two deputy sheriffs are also stationed in Green River.

Wayne County

The Wayne County Sheriff's Department has a part-time deputy in Hanksville. There is also a Utah Highway patrol officer stationed in Hanksville. The response time to Hanksville for officers from Loa (the county seat) is approximately one hour, but inadequate radio communication over Capitol Reef National Park may affect service to the Hanksville area.

2.4.4.2 Fire Protection

Emery County

Emery County is the principal funding agency for the volunteer fire departments located throughout the county. The county recently constructed a new fire station in each Castle Valley community and provided new mini-pumper

trucks for each department. The county also covered 75% of the cost of a tanker for each department.

Wayne County

Wayne County maintains a truck for the Hanksville Volunteer Fire Department and the local department could be supported by a pumper and personnel from the local BLM Resource Area headquarters. There is also a need for an alarm and alert system for the fire department.

2.4.4.3 Emergency Medical Services

Emery County

Paid volunteer emergency medical technicians staff four ambulances provided by Emery County in Emery, Ferron, Castle Dale, and Huntington. There are three ambulances in Green River, also staffed by volunteer emergency medical technicians.

Wayne County

Wayne County maintains an ambulance in Hanksville and funds the training of the volunteer emergency medical technicians who staff it.

2.4.4.4 Baseline Projection of Public Safety Requirements

Table 2.17 illustrates the change in the demand for public safety services resulting from the baseline population projections. For law enforcement, the number of additional police officers, patrol cars, juvenile holding cells, and the amount of jail space that would be needed in each

Table 2.17 Change in Public Safety Requirements by County and Year as a Result of the Baseline Population Projections[a]

County/Service Demand	Change in Service Demands, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Emery County							
Law Enforcement							
Police officers	6	7	8	7	7	2.92	-1.33
Patrol cars	6	7	8	7	7	2.92	-1.33
Jailspace (sq ft)	1,305	1,695	1,815	1,640	1,550	3.35	-1.57
Juvenile holding cells[b]	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Fire Protection							
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hrs)[c]	1,750/7	2,000/8	2,000/8	2,000/8	2,000/8	1.34	0
Emergency Medical Service							
Ambulances	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Emergency medical technicians	7	7	7	7	7	0	0
Wayne County							
Law Enforcement							
Police officers	1	1	2	2	3	7.18	4.14
Patrol cars	1	1	2	2	3	7.18	4.14
Jailspace (sq ft)	105	215	330	420	510	12.13	4.45
Juvenile holding cells[b]	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

Table 2.17 (Cont'd)

County/Service Demand	Change in Service Demands, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Wayne County (Cont'd)							
Fire Protection							
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hrs)[c]	1,000/4	1,000/4	1,000/4	1,000/4	1,250/5	0	2.26
Emergency Medical Service							
Ambulances	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Emergency medical technicians	7	7	7	7	7	0	0

[a]Developed from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

[b]Number of 16-hour juvenile holding cells.

[c]Fire flow is measured in gallons per minute (gpm) for a length of time (duration) measured in hours.

county between 1985 and 2005 is projected. Similar projections are made for fire protection measured by fire hydrant flow and duration. For emergency medical services, the number of ambulances and emergency medical technicians is projected. In each instance, whenever the standard indicated that a fraction of a service would be needed, the number was rounded up to the next highest integer. For example, if the standard specified that one-half of an ambulance is required by the projected population increase in a county, the county was said to have a service demand of one ambulance.

The demand for most services is forecast to be greater between 1985 and 1995 than between 1995 and 2005. The greatest increase in law enforcement services would occur in Wayne County, where the demand for police officers and patrol cars would increase about 7% annually between 1985 and 1995. There is projected to be slight increases in the demand for fire protection services in Emery and Wayne counties. The demand for emergency medical services is not projected to change between 1985 and 2005. For either county, however, a fairly large increase is expected between 1982 and 1985.

Considering the inadequate law enforcement conditions currently existing in Emery and Wayne counties, any additional demands on these services would be especially severe. The demand for police officers by 2005 would be roughly equal to the existing force in Wayne County. It is difficult to compare the existing fire protection services with the demand for fire protection services since the existing services are described in terms of fire flow and duration. The emergency medical services in each county is expected to be adequate for the projected increase in population.

2.4.5 Utilities

The characteristics of the sewage, solid waste disposal, and water supply and treatment systems throughout the region are detailed in this section (Secs. 2.4.5.1-2.4.5.3). Both the existing facilities and demands and the baseline projections for additional services are described. The projected service requirements for all three utilities are presented in Sec. 2.4.5.4 and Table 2.21.

2.4.5.1 Sewage System

Table 2.18 presents a summary of the sewage system characteristics in the two counties. All of the communities in Emery County are served by a central sewage system; information was not available on Wayne County. Frequently, a special district is responsible for sewage collection and treatment in a county. The most common type of collection is gravity flow. The type and capacity of treatment facilities vary from community to community.

Emery County

The Castle Valley Special Service District has incorporated the water, sewer, drainage, and road needs of Castle Valley communities into a taxing district that includes both the communities and nearby power plants. The improvement program for the district is designed to support an increase of at least 132% in the Castle Valley population over the next 40 years. The district operates the sewerage systems in Castle Dale, Emery, Ferron, Huntington, and Orangeville. The systems in Ferron and Huntington are at or near capacity.

Table 2.18 Summary of Sewage Disposal System Characteristics by Area (1982)

County/Community	Central System	Collection Type	Number of Existing Connections	Sewage Treatment Plant: Design Flow Capacity (mgd)	Sewage Treatment Plant: Average Daily Flow (mgd)	Sewage Treatment Plant: System Type	Sewage Treatment Plant: Population Capacity	Expansion Plans
Emery County								
Castle Dale	Yes[a,b]	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	7,000	No
Cleveland	Yes	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	1,400	
Elmo	Yes	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	700	
Emery	Yes[a]	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	1,300	
Ferron	Yes[a]	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	800	Yes
Green River	Yes	gravity flow	NA	NA	0.15	mechanical trickling filter		Yes
Huntington	Yes[a]	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	3,000	Yes
Orangeville	Yes[a,b]	gravity flow	-	-	-	-	-	No
Wayne County	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-

[a]Served by the Castle Valley Special Service District.

[b]Castle Dale and Orangeville share the same sewage disposal system. A description appears under Castle Dale.

Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983), and Utah State Energy Office, et al., *Final Socioeconomic Technical Report, Uintah Basin Synfuels Development* (Feb. 1983).

Cleveland has a new central sewerage system capable of serving a population of 1,400. Elmo completed a central sewerage system in 1982 capable of serving a population of 700. Green River has a mechanical trickling filter sewage treatment plant which does not operate correctly, and the city is actively pursuing funding for a new lagoon treatment facility.

Wayne County

There is no central sewerage system in Wayne County.

2.4.5.2 Solid Waste Disposal System

As seen in Table 2.19, the solid waste disposal system in Emery County is highly decentralized. Solid waste collection is done only by private contractor in Emery County. No solid waste collection occurs in the unincorporated areas of Wayne County. In most cases, the landfills are operated by Emery County, although one city has its own landfill. Both the Emery County landfill near Castle Dale and the city operated landfill in Green River have an undetermined capacity.

In general, solid waste disposal is a potentially limiting factor for all of the affected counties. State health standards requiring "daily covering" of waste material involve both labor and equipment costs. Counties and municipalities throughout the state, but particularly in rural areas, have been unable or unwilling to comply with state standards regarding solid waste disposal.

Table 2.19 Summary of Solid Waste Disposal System by Area (1982)

County/Community	Collection	Landfill
Emery County		
Castle Dale	Private contractor	Operated by county
Cleveland	Private contractor	Operated by county
Elmo	Private contractor	Operated by county
Emery	Private contractor	Operated by county
Ferron	Private contractor	Operated by county
Green River	Private contractor	Operated by city
Huntington	Private contractor	Operated by county
Orangeville	Private contractor	Operated by county
Wayne County	-[a]	-

[a]No solid waste collection in the unincorporated areas of Wayne County.

Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

2.4.5.3 Water System

A summary of the characteristics of the water systems in the region is presented in Table 2.20. The numerous water districts and communities in Emery County draw upon rivers, springs, reservoirs, and wells as sources for their culinary water. Several areas are approaching or exceeding their available water supply. Problems with existing facilities are also present. Efforts to expand and improve the water system are underway in Emery County. Little data was available for Wayne County.

Emery County

The Castle Valley Special Service District operates the water systems in Castle Dale, Emery, Ferron, Huntington, and Orangeville. A separate irrigation water system is currently being installed by the district to increase the capacity of the water system in Ferron. Improvements are also planned for Huntington.

Cleveland and Elmo have received culinary water from the North Emery Water Users Association, a private system that can accommodate no new connections. The two towns have asked the Castle Valley Special Service District to construct a new public water system for them.

Green River receives water from the Green River. There are no problems with the system: there is considerable excess capacity, Green River can obtain new water rights, and the city has a new treatment plant.

Wayne County

The water system in Hanksville is operated by a local water company. The system was upgraded in 1979. It currently serves 48 residential users and could accommodate 65.

Table 2.20 Summary of Water System Characteristics by Area (1982)[a]

County/Community	Water Source(s)	Quantity Supplied	Storage Capacity (10^6 gal/d)	Filtration Plant		Connections	Distribution Capacity (number of connections)
				Design Capacity	Flow Capacity		
Emery County							
Castle Dale[b]	surface water	1,000 gpm	0.75	1,000 gpm	NA	654	900
Cleveland[c]	surface water	275 gpm	NA	NA	NA	275	NA
Elmo[c]	surface water						
Emery[b]	wells	90-100 gpm	0.5	NA	NA	135	180
Ferron[b]	surface water	1,250 gpm	0.75	1,250 gpm	NA	615	500
Green River[b]	Green River	1.5 mgd	0.5	1.5 mgd	NA	475	NA
Huntington[b]	surface water	1,160 mgd	1.0	1,160 gpm	NA	950	1,050
Orangeville[b]	surface water	750 gpm	0.5	750 gpm	NA	380	680
Wayne County							
Hanksville[d]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48	65

[a]Key to abbreviations:
mgd = million gallons per day
gpm = gallons per minute
afd = acre feet per day
cfs = cubic feet per second
NA = not available

[b]The Castle Valley Special Service District provides funding support for communities in Emery County.

[c]Served by the North Emery Water Users Association, a private system that can accommodate no new connections.

[d]A private water company operates in the unincorporated community of Hanksville.

2.4.5.4 Baseline Projection for Utility Services

Table 2.21 identifies the changes in utility service demands that would result from the baseline population projections. Additional service demands, corresponding to the baseline population increment, are calculated for each county between 1985 and 2005. Water system needs are presented in terms of the number of connections and the supply, storage, and treatment requirements in millions of gallons per day. Sewage system demands are also presented in millions of gallons per day. Since Utah does not have a solid waste standard, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

The demand for utility services between 1985 and 2005 is projected to increase most rapidly in Wayne County. Service demands are expected to increase in each county between 1985 and 1995 by 2.5% to 12.1% annually. In the following 10 year period, there would be slight decreases in utility service demands in Emery County, with increases in Wayne County. The change in demand would show little variation between the different types of utility services.

Given the limited amount of information available on current daily sewage treatment (see Table 2.18), it is difficult to measure the ability of existing sewage treatment facilities to meet the baseline demand projections. The number of connections to the water system would double in Wayne County by 1985. The greatest pressure is forecast to occur in Wayne County, which can only accommodate 17 more connections to its water system and is projected to have 329 more in 2005.

Table 2.21 Change in Utility Service Demands by County and Year Resulting from the Baseline Population Projections[a]

County/ Service Demands	Additional Service Demands, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Emery County							
Water System							
Connections	842	1,094	1,171	1,058	1,000	3.35	-1.57
Supply (10^6 gal/d)	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.87	-1.70
Storage (10^6 gal/d)	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.54	-1.17
Treatment (10^6 gal/d)	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.87	-1.70
Sewage System (10^6 gal/d)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.92	-2.84
Solid Waste[b]							
Wayne County							
Water System							
Connections	68	139	213	271	329	12.10	4.44
Supply (10^6 gal/d)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.61	5.24
Storage (10^6 gal/d)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	7.18	4.14
Treatment (10^6 gal/d)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	11.61	5.24
Sewage System (10^6 gal/d)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Solid Waste[b]							

[a]Developed from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

[b]The State of Utah Community Facility Guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

2.4.6 Other Services

This section describes the social and recreational facilities and programs that are available in the communities of interest in the region. Baseline projections for library and park facilites are also included.

2.4.6.1 Identification of Other Services in the Counties*

Emery County

Community recreation programs are operated year-round in several of the cities in the county. Each of the cities has parks, ball fields, and other recreational facilities. Hunting, fishing, other forms of outdoor recreation, and family- and church-centered activities are listed by residents as leisure time activities. Public libraries are located in Castle Dale, Cleveland, Ferron, Green River, Huntington, and Orangeville. Civic organizations include churches, PTA, and American Legion, while Scouts, 4-H, and church organizations are among the activities available for youth. Private child care can be found in several cities.

Wayne County

A few playgrounds, ball fields, and parks are present in Hanksville. No community recreation programs have been organized. A public library was not identified in Hanksville. Churches, Lion's Club, Scouts, and 4-H are among the civic and youth organizations in Hanksville. No social agencies or child care are available in Hanksville.

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*Data sources to prepare this profile are: U.S. Department of Energy, Region VIII, Regional Profile-Energy Impacted Communities, DOE/TIC-100D1 (March 1979), and Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

2.4.6.2 Baseline Projections of Parks and Library Services

Table 2.22 presents the changes in demand for park and library services brought about by the baseline population changes. Since parks or recreational facilities have been identified in each of the communities of interest, changes in the demand for park services were projected for each community in Emery County. Changes in the demand for library services were projected only for those communities in which an existing public library was identified.

2.5 FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

This section describes the fiscal and management conditions of the counties and communities in the region. Government finances and management conditions are detailed first (Sec. 2.5.1), followed by a description of school district finances (Sec. 2.5.2). Each section includes both the counties and the communities of interest for this report.

2.5.1 Government Finances and Management Conditions

Table 2.23 provides a summary of the fiscal position of Emery and Wayne counties and their communities. Average annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar years 1980 through 1982 for the counties and for fiscal years 1981 and 1982 for the communities. Current annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar year 1983 for the counties and for fiscal year 1983 for the communities. The 1982 mill levy and assessed valuation is also presented for each county and community. A more detailed fiscal profile for each county and community of interest is included in Appendix D, Tables D.1-D.2. A description of management conditions is provided for each county.

Table 2.22 Change in Park and Library Service Demands by County and Year Resulting from Baseline Population Projections[a]

County/Community	Change in Park Services, by Year[b,c] (number of acres)					Change in Library Services, by Year[b,c] [number of books/space requirements (sq ft)]				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Emery County										
Castle Dale	5	6	7	6	6	1,480/370	1,980/495	2,180/545	1,980/495	1,880/470
Cleveland	1	1	1	1	1	116/29	176/44	196/49	176/44	156/39
Elmo	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Emery	1	1	1	1	1	216/54	216/54	236/59	216/54	216/54
Ferron	4	3	4	3	3	1,064/266	964/241	1,164/291	964/241	964/241
Green River	-1	1	1	1	1	-172/-43	48/12	88/22	88/22	88/22
Huntington	4	5	5	4	4	1,068/267	1,368/342	1,368/342	1,168/292	1,068/267
Orangeville	4	5	5	5	4	1,122/281	1,382/346	1,382/346	1,382/346	1,322/331
Wayne County[d]										

[a]Developed from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

[b]Numbers represent service demands required to satisfy the post-1980 baseline population growth regardless of 1980 operating conditions.

[c]Population declines were projected by UPED for particular communities of interest in this study. As a result, public services and facilities that currently exist would be made more available to the general public if these services and facilities were being used at or above their designated capacity. An accurate determination of the change in existing operating conditions for services and facilities as a result of the baseline population projections is not made herein.

[d]Only the Hanksville CCD was identified for consideration in this study and a projection of parks and library services could not be made at this geographic level.

Table 2.23 Fiscal Condition of the Counties and Communities

County/Community	Revenues ($ x 10^6)			1982 Mill Levy	1982 Assessed Valuation ($ x 10^6)	Expenditures ($ x 10^6)		
	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]	Percent Difference			Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]	Percent Difference
Emery County	5.998	6.453	7.59	16.22	233.820	5.799	6.452	11.26
Castle Dale	0.454	0.358	-21.15	14.00	3.893	0.418	0.434	3.83
Cleveland	-	0.174	-	11.00	0.844	-	0.075	-
Elmo	-	0.050	-	11.00	0.591	-	0.029	-
Emery	-	0.081	-	17.65	0.601	-	0.060	-
Ferron	0.347	0.352	1.44	18.65	3.377	0.314	0.353	12.42
Green River	0.256	0.275	7.42	21.00	2.287	0.126	0.322	155.56
Huntington	-	0.577	-	14.25	5.091	-	0.588	-
Orangeville	0.243	0.236	-2.88	21.63	2.704	0.168	0.158	-5.95
Wayne County	0.918	0.805	-12.31	12.16	6.682	0.922	0.761	-17.46

[a]Revenue and expenditure budgets for the counties reflect 1980-82 averages while for the communities it represents 1980-81 and 1981-82 fiscal years.

[b]Current annual budgets exhibit 1983 fiscal year data for the counties and 1982 fiscal year data for the communities.

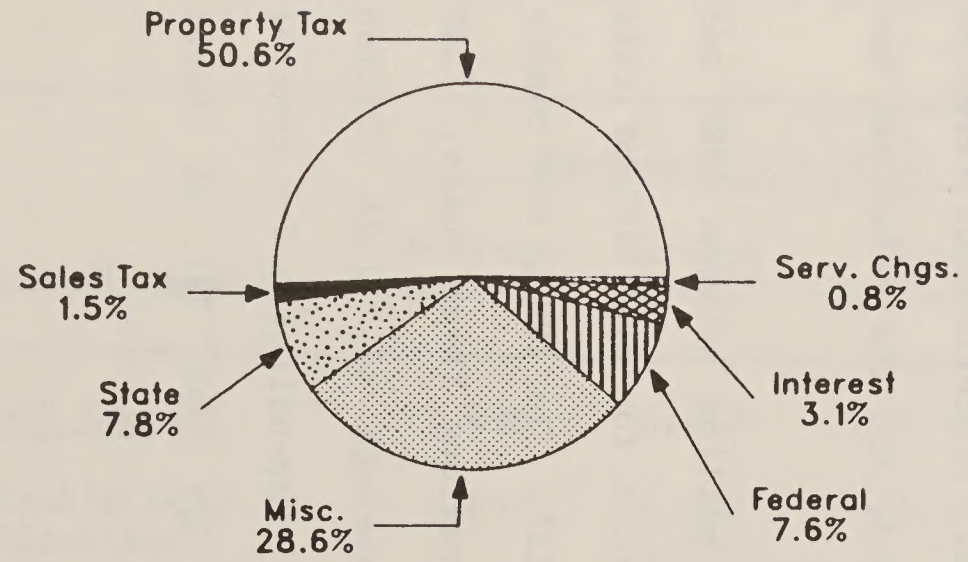
Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

Emery County

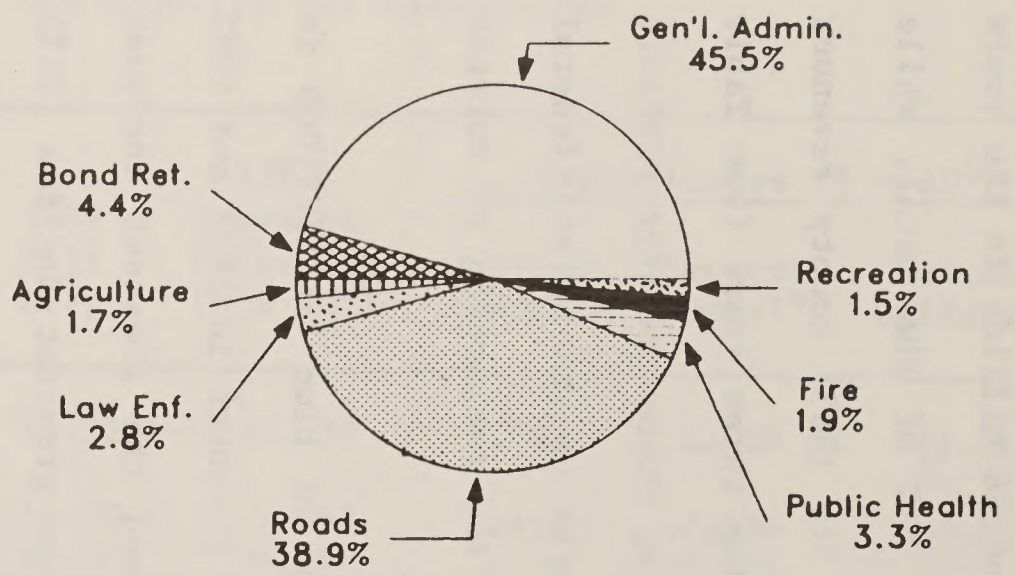
Emery County had an average annual revenue of $6 million in the years 1980 through 1982. Property taxes accounted for 54% of the total, while miscellaneous revenues accounted for another 20%. In 1983, county revenues were $6.4 million, an 8% increase over the preceding three years (see Table 2.23). Miscellaneous revenues increased most rapidly, state transfer payments increased somewhat less rapidly, property taxes held constant, and federal transfer payments declined. Figure 2.10a exhibits the proportion of current revenue by origin.

Current annual revenues ranged from $50,000 in Elmo to $577,000 in Huntington. For those cities where average annual revenues in 1981 and 1982 were available, 1983 revenues in Green River showed the greatest increase (7%), while 1983 revenues in Castle Dale showed the greatest decline (21%) from the previous two years. Service charges were the largest source of revenue in Elmo, Ferron, Huntington, and Orangeville. Miscellaneous revenues were the largest source in Castle Dale and Cleveland, and the sales tax was the largest source in Green River.

Expenditures in Emery County averaged $5.8 million between 1980 and 1982. General administration and roads each accounted for over 31% of this total, and law enforcement accounted for another 22%. In 1983, the county spent $6.5 million, an increase of 11% over the previous three years. Law enforcement spending declined sharply from an average of $1.26 million annually in 1980 through 1982 to $182,000 in 1983. Expenditures for general administration and roads increased to become 45% and 39% of total expenditures, respectively (Fig. 2.10b).



a Current Annual Revenue
($6.453 x 10^6)



b Current Annual Expenditures
($6.452 x 10^6)

C Revenue Base Components

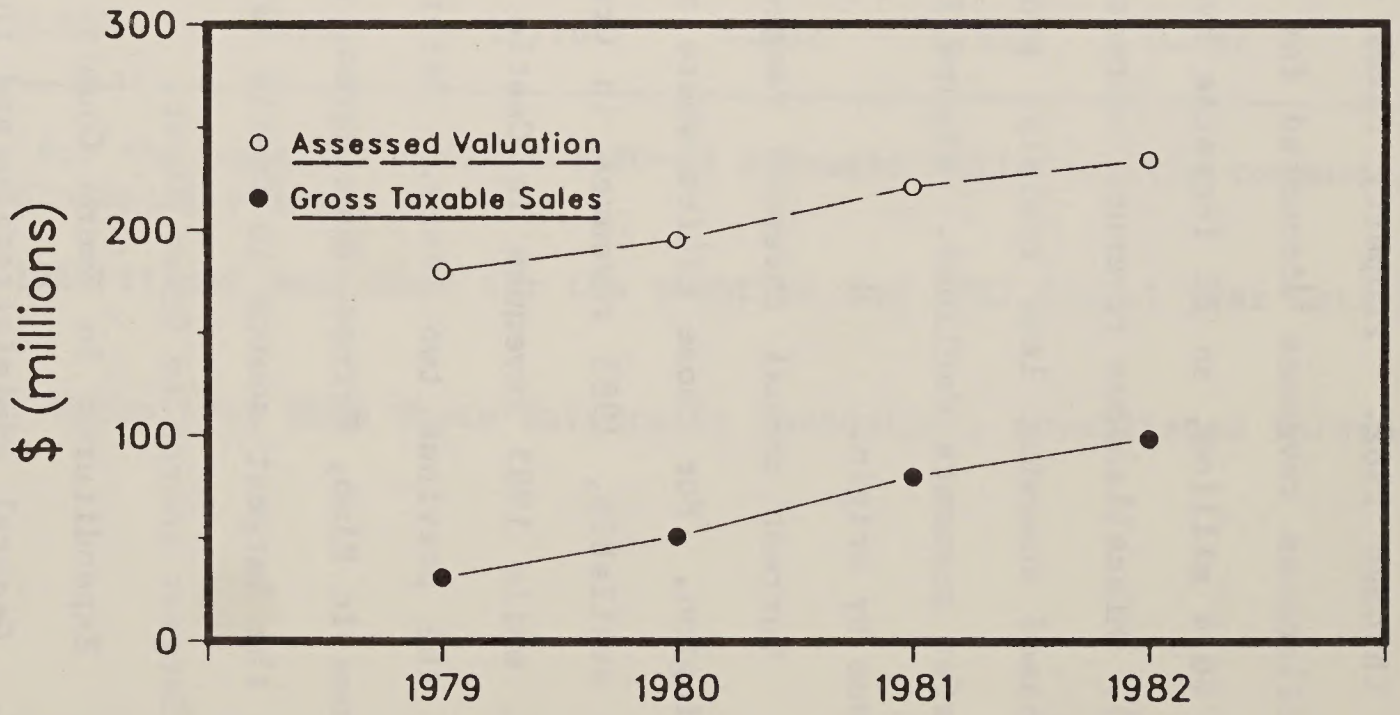


Fig. 2.10 Current Fiscal Profile of Emery County

The eight communities of interest in Emery County spent a combined total of just over $2 million in 1983. The biggest increase over the preceding two years was in Green River, where expenditures rose 156%. Expenditures for utilities were the largest category of spending in Castle Dale, Elmo, Ferron, and Orangeville. General expenditures were the largest category of spending in Cleveland, Emery, and Huntington. Expenditures for streets were the largest category in Green River.

The property tax in Emery County was raised in 1982 by a 16.2 mill levy on $233,819,867 in assessed valuation. About 73% of the total valuation in the county is in the Hunter and Huntington Canyon power plants. Coal mines associated with the power plants and producing for other markets make up an additional 14% of the valuation. Figure 2.10c shows that the assessed valuation has risen only slightly since 1979.

Among the communities in Emery County, the mill levy in 1982 ranged from 11.0 in Cleveland and Elmo to 21.6 in Orangeville. The assessed valuation rose steadily between 1979 and 1982 in each of the eight communities, reaching a peak of $5.1 million in Huntington in 1982.

In 1981, Emery County had $2,363,587 in outstanding general obligation bonds. The high assessed valuation of the county left it, however, with the capacity to enter into at least an additional $21 million of indebtedness. Between 1980 and 1982, the cities in the county had outstanding debts ranging from $116,000 in Ferron to $1.1 million in Huntington. Cleveland did not have any outstanding debts.

Transfers from the state and federal government have made up about 15% of the Emery County revenue in recent years. A strong property tax base in Emery County frees it from the dependence that many Utah counties have on state and federal transfer payments.

The extensive use of shared services in Emery County has been an effective response to past growth. The scope of cooperation has even expanded to include a formal agreement (pursuant to Utah's Interlocal Cooperation Act) between Emery and Carbon counties to coordinate their approvals of major energy-related facilities. The one exception to the cooperative provision of services in Emery County is Green River, which is quite isolated from the rest of the county. The isolated nature of Green River could have an impact on the responsiveness of the county to growth there.

Emery County does not have a full-time professional planner, but does have a part-time zoning administrator (the county is zoned) and an active planning commission. Planning should consider some resistance to growth according to some long-time Emery County residents.*

In addition to the county, community, and school districts, the Castle Valley Special Service District (CVSSD) is a major taxing jurisdiction in the county. The CVSSD has incorporated the water, sewer, drainage and road needs of Castle Valley communities (Cleveland, Elmo, Huntington, Castle Dale, Orangeville, Ferron, and Emery) into a taxing district that includes both the communities and the power plants. This gives the district substantial financial power: since 1977, it has bonded for $20 million to support a variety of improvements.

The CVSSD currently has an assessed valuation of $182,461,301 and levies 5.91 mills on that amount. The CVSSD levy is projected to rise to about 14 mills by the time its full program of improvements is in place and

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*Interview, Les Prall, Southeast Utah Association of Governments, and James Whear, District VII Mental Health Services (May 3, 1983), and Interview, Jo Ann Behling, Ferron Clerk-Recorder (May 10, 1983), as cited in Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

all authorized bonds are sold. The operations of the CVSSD are financed by user charges collected by the member communities.

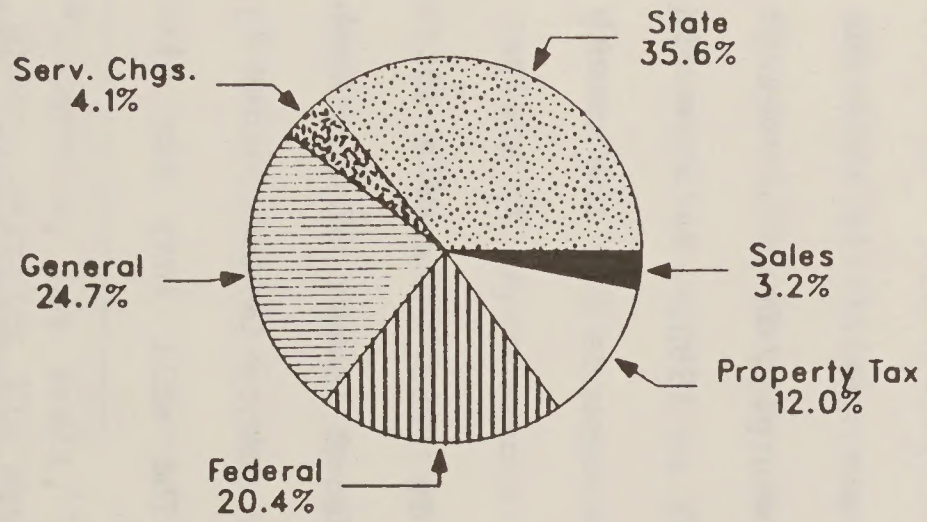
Wayne County

Wayne County averaged $918,000 annually in revenues between 1980 and 1982. Thirty percent of this total came from general revenues, 28% came from federal transfer payments, and 25% came from state transfer payments (see Table D.2 in Appendix D). Revenues dropped 12% in 1983 from the previous three years to $805,000. State transfer payments increased from an average of $233,000 annually between 1980 and 1982 to $287,000 in 1983, while federal transfer payments and general revenues each declined. The current revenue source categories and proportional distribution are depicted in Fig. 2.11a.

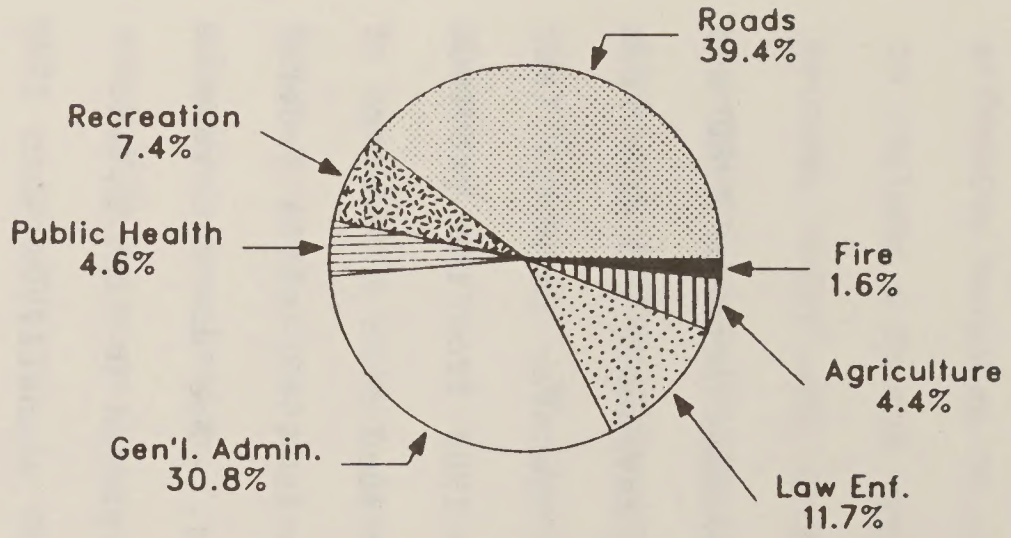
Expenditures in Wayne County averaged $922,000 annually between 1980 and 1982. General administration and roads were the primary categories of spending, accounting for 45% and 32% of the total, respectively. In 1983, county expenditures were $761,000, 17% less than the average of the previous three years. General administration expenses dropped sharply, from an average of $412,000 annually in 1980 through 1982 to $235,000 in 1983. As shown in Fig. 2.11b, spending on roads was the greatest single expense for the county in 1983.

The property tax in Wayne County was raised in 1982 through a 12.16 mill levy on $6,681,702 in assessed valuation — second lowest of any Utah county. The weakness of the property tax base in the county is compounded by a declining valuation, as shown in Fig. 2.11c. The mill levy has also declined since 1979.

In 1982, Wayne County had no outstanding general obligation bonds. The bonding capacity of the county was at least $668,170.



a Current Annual Revenues
($0.805 x 10^6)



b Current Annual Expenditures
($0.761 x 10^6)

C Revenue Base Components

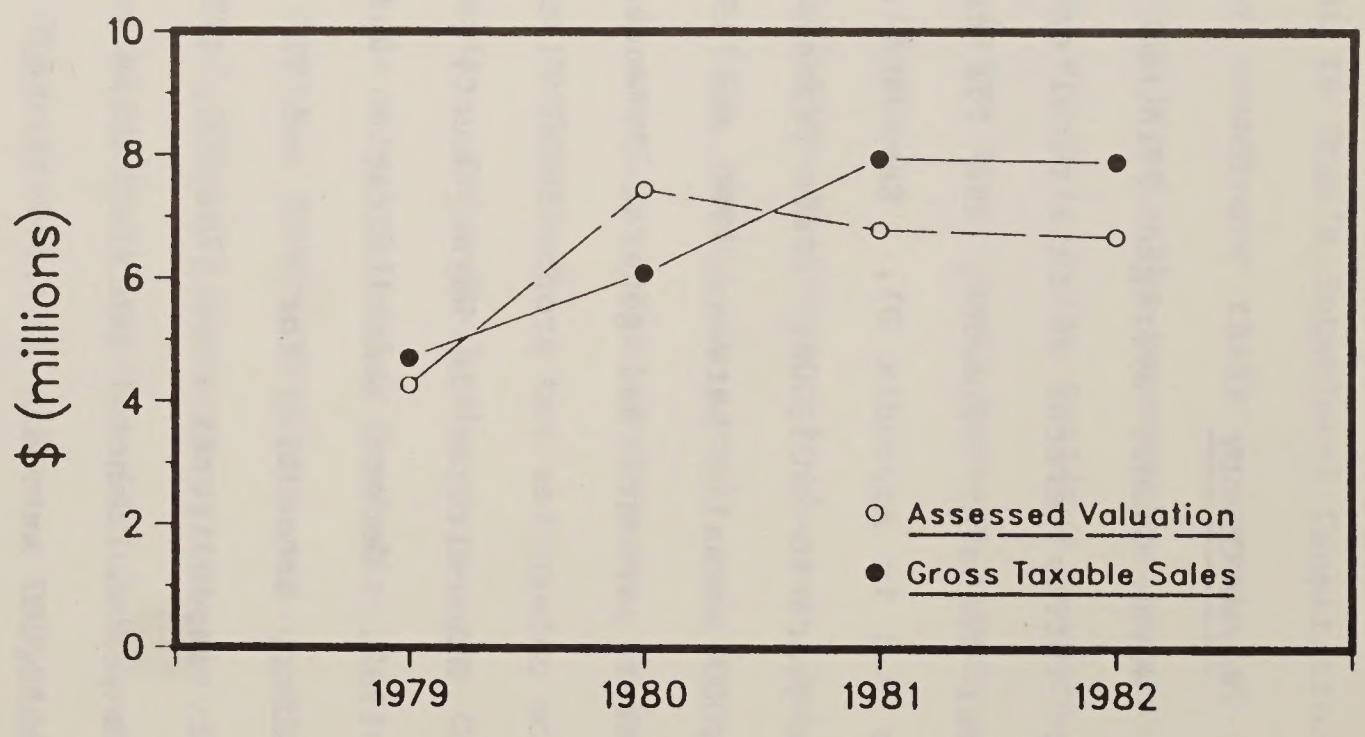


Fig. 2.11 Current Fiscal Profile of Wayne County

Transfers of funds from the state and federal governments made up about 53% of revenues in Wayne County in 1980 through 1982. They are anticipated to support about 56% of the current budget. Most of the transfers are regular ones, not special purpose grants, and they include state road funds and federal revenue sharing and payments in lieu of taxes. Intergovernmental transfers are critical to the ability of Wayne County to operate.

The budgets in Wayne County show sizeable general fund surpluses and some interest income, but the fiscal conservatism they represent is to be expected in a county which has a very limited tax base and a limited means to raise funds. The weak fiscal position of the county seriously limits its ability to respond to growth.

The isolation of the Hanksville community from the rest of Wayne County could inhibit planning and growth management activities. Currently, there is no active planning process in the county. The Hanksville community can not realistically be considered as the potential nucleus of a larger community which would evolve from the existing one. Some of its physical form might endure, but the political, social, and infrastructural changes that would be needed to accommodate any sizeable growth would, in fact, amount to the creation of an entirely new town.

2.5.2 County School District Finances

Emery County

About 75% of the $12 million in Emery County School District expenditures in 1982 was raised from property taxes through a 38.75 mill levy on the district's $233,819,867 valuation. The district ranks as the fifth wealthiest in Utah in terms of assessed valuation per student, $66,427 in 1981-82, and there has been steady growth in the valuation available to

support school expenditures. The tax levy of the school district includes a two mill "leeway," approved by the voters of the county and devoted to salary improvements. Starting salaries in the Emery School District were the best in the state: $16,510 as compared to $13,682. Maximum salaries were also the highest: $26,680 as compared with $23,854 for teachers with a master's degree and 11 years experience.

Emery County spent $4,168 per student in 1981-82, almost double the state average of $2,254.

Wayne County

The local portion of the Wayne County School District expenditure of $1.5 million in 1981 and 1982 was raised primarily through a 30.49 mill levy on $6,681,702 assessed valuation. The district ranks as one of Utah's poorest in terms of assessed valuation per student -- $14,264 in 1981-82. Average salaries for both starting and experienced teachers in the Wayne District lagged behind state averages in 1982-83: $13,010 for starting teachers as compared with $13,682, and $21,467 as a maximum salary for teachers with a master's degree as compared with $23,854. The district spent $3,084 per student in 1981-82, well above the state average of $2,254.

2.6 QUALITY OF LIFE

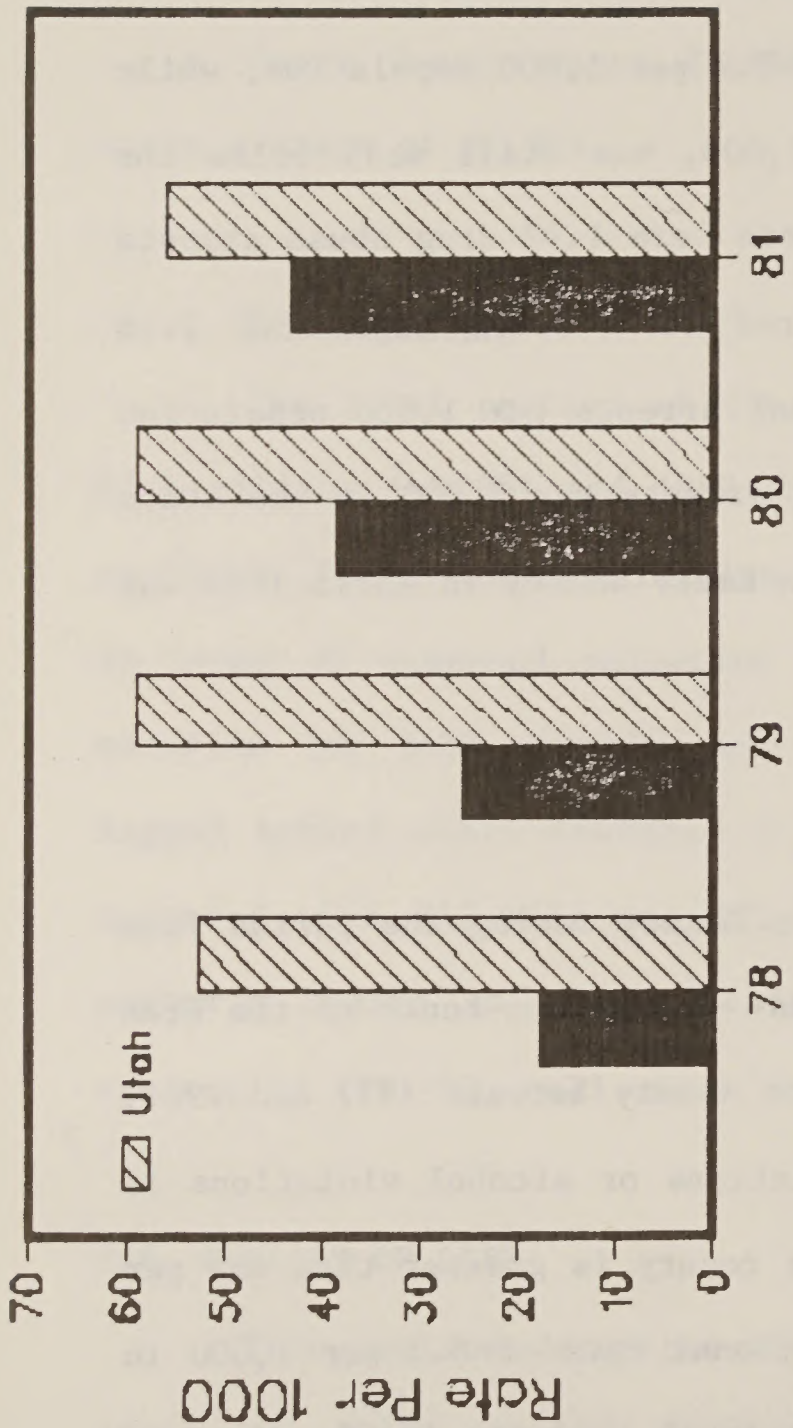
This section describes the quality of life in the region, measured in terms of crime rates, divorce rates, alcoholism and drug abuse, and unemployment. When possible, county statistics are related to comparable Utah and national information.

Emery County

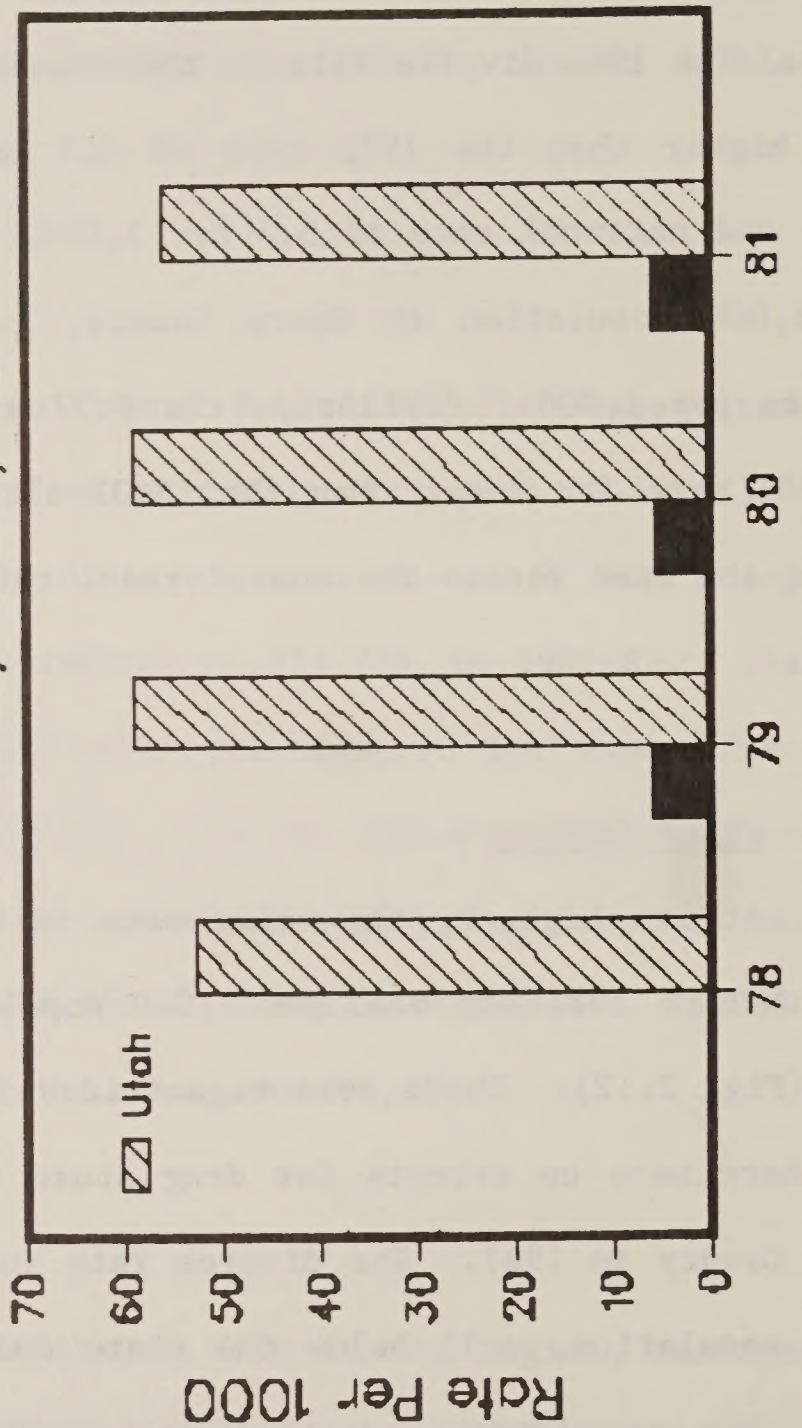
Figure 2.12 shows that the crime rate in Emery County rose steadily from 18 per 1,000 population in 1978 to 43 per 1,000 in 1981. The 1981 rate was still below the state rate for that year of 56 per 1,000. The average annual suicide rate for the county between 1977 and 1981 was 12.02 per 100,000 population, slightly less than the Utah rate of 12.52 and the U.S. rate of 12.64. The 1981 divorce rate in the county of 3.7 per 1,000 population, while much higher than the 1972 rate of 0.2 per 1,000, was still well below the state and national rate of 5.3 per 1,000. There were 1.47 drug abuse arrests per 1,000 population in Emery County, compared to a state figure of 2.68 arrests per 1,000. Similarly, the 8.37 alcohol arrests per 1,000 population in 1981 were far fewer than the 16.02 alcohol arrests per 1,000 in the state during the same year. The unemployment rate in Emery County in April 1983 was 11.2%.

Wayne County

At its highest, the crime rate in Wayne County during the period from 1978 through 1981 was 6.15 per 1,000 population — only one-tenth of the Utah rate (Fig. 2.12). There were no suicides in the county between 1977 and 1981, and there were no arrests for drug abuse violations or alcohol violations in Wayne County in 1981. The divorce rate in the county is greater then one per 1,000 population, well below the state and national rate of 5.3 per 1,000 in 1981. The unemployment rate in Wayne County in April 1983 was 12.5%.



a. Emery County



b. Wayne County

Fig. 2.12 General Crime Rate Statistics by County

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS FOR THE TAR SANDS TRIANGLE STSA

This section discusses the manpower requirements and production levels associated with the development of the Tar Sands Triangle Special Tar Sands Area (STSA). There are two commercialization scenarios that correspond to the potential development alternatives being considered in this report. In the unitized development scenario, total production is projected to be 30,000 barrels per day (bbl/d). Alternatively, under the partial conversion development scenario 10,000 bbl/d would be produced. Each scenario is composed of specific Sante Fe project plans for two levels of potential development activity.

For the purposes of this report, the individual tar sands projects and their different development plans have been grouped into two Tar Sands Triangle STSA scenarios. Only the development effects/impacts of these two scenarios are directly considered in this report.

Figure 3.1 illustrates the geographic location of the nine STSAs found in the east-central part of Utah. The nine development areas are situated in seven Utah counties: Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Uintah, and Wayne. This report considers only the potential development impacts of the Tar Sands Triangle STSA that is located in southeastern Wayne County and northeastern Garfield County. The only population center in the proximity of the STSA is the town of Hanksville. Hanksville is an unincorporated community of roughly 100 people. Other than Hanksville, the only other community in relatively close proximity is Green River in Emery County.

Figure 3.2 identifies the unleased area that has been submitted for hydrocarbon lease conversion. The proposed company-specific conversion is a large tract that intersects with the park and recreation area boundaries.

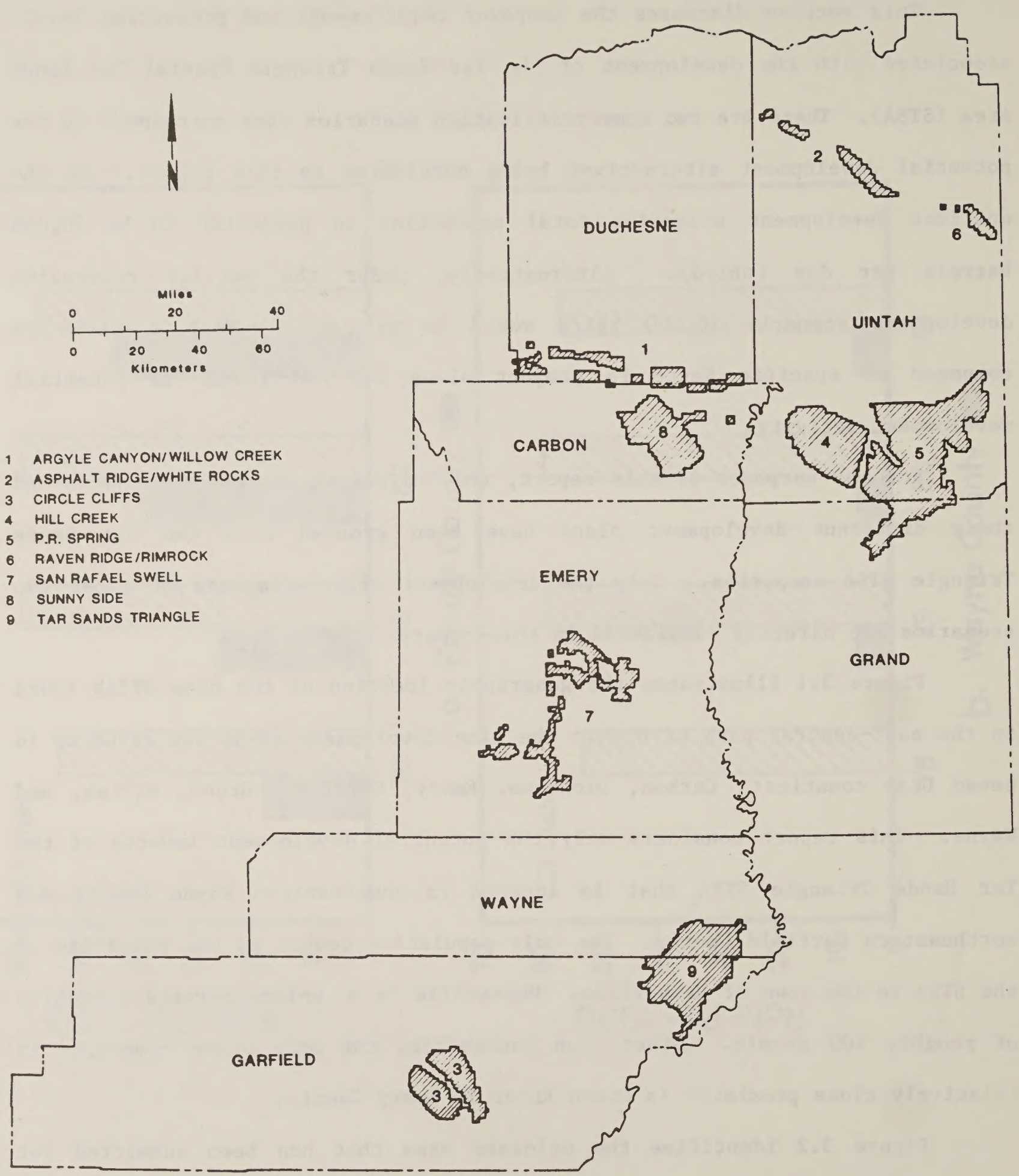


Fig. 3.1 Location of the Tar Sands Triangle STSA Relative to the Other Tar Sands Areas in Utah

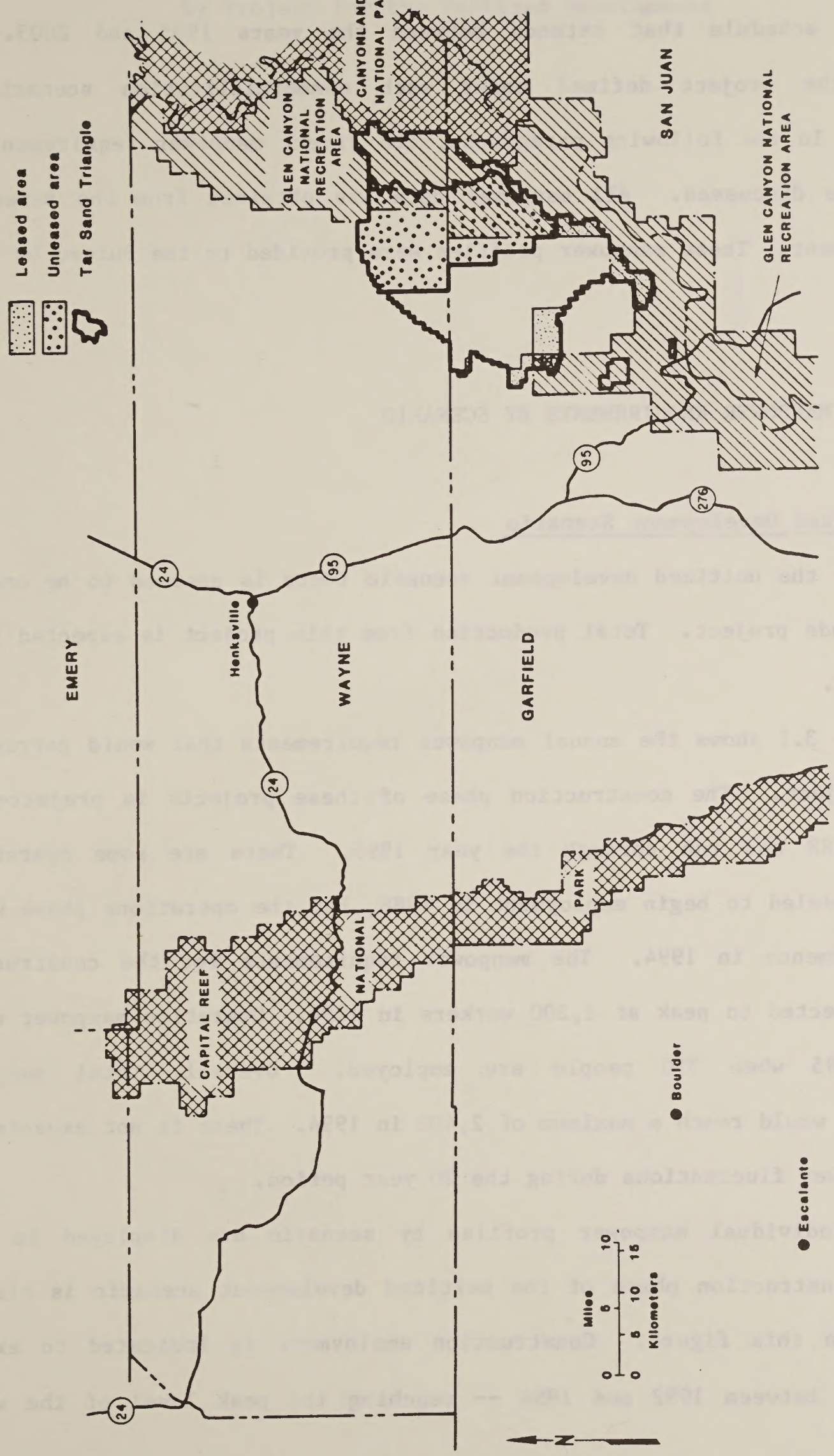


Fig. 3.2 Proposed Combined Hydrocarbon Lease Conversion in the Tar Sands Triangle STSA

Each Tar Sands Triangle STSA development scenario has a unique development schedule that extends between the years 1985 and 2005. In addition, the project defined under each commercialization scenario is different. In the following paragraphs, the direct manpower requirements by scenario are discussed. All manpower data was obtained from the Bureau of Land Management. These manpower profiles were provided to the Bureau by Santa Fe.

3.1 DIRECT MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY SCENARIO

Unitized Development Scenario

Under the unitized development scenario there is assumed to be one in-situ tar sands project. Total production from this project is expected to be 30,000 bbl/d.

Table 3.1 shows the annual manpower requirements that would correspond to this project. The construction phase of these projects is projected to begin in 1988 and run through the year 1995. There are some operations workers scheduled to begin employment in 1988, but the operations phase would actually commence in 1994. The manpower requirements for the construction phase is expected to peak at 2,200 workers in 1994. Operation manpower would peak in 1995 when 350 people are employed. Overall, total manpower requirements would reach a maximum of 2,400 in 1994. There is not expected to be any manpower fluctuations during the 20 year period.

The individual manpower profiles by scenario are displayed in Fig. 3.3. The construction phase of the unitized development scenario is clearly identified in this figure. Construction employment is indicated to expand very rapidly between 1992 and 1994 -- reaching its peak level of the whole

Table 3.1 Annual Construction and Operation Manpower Requirements by Project for the Unitized Development

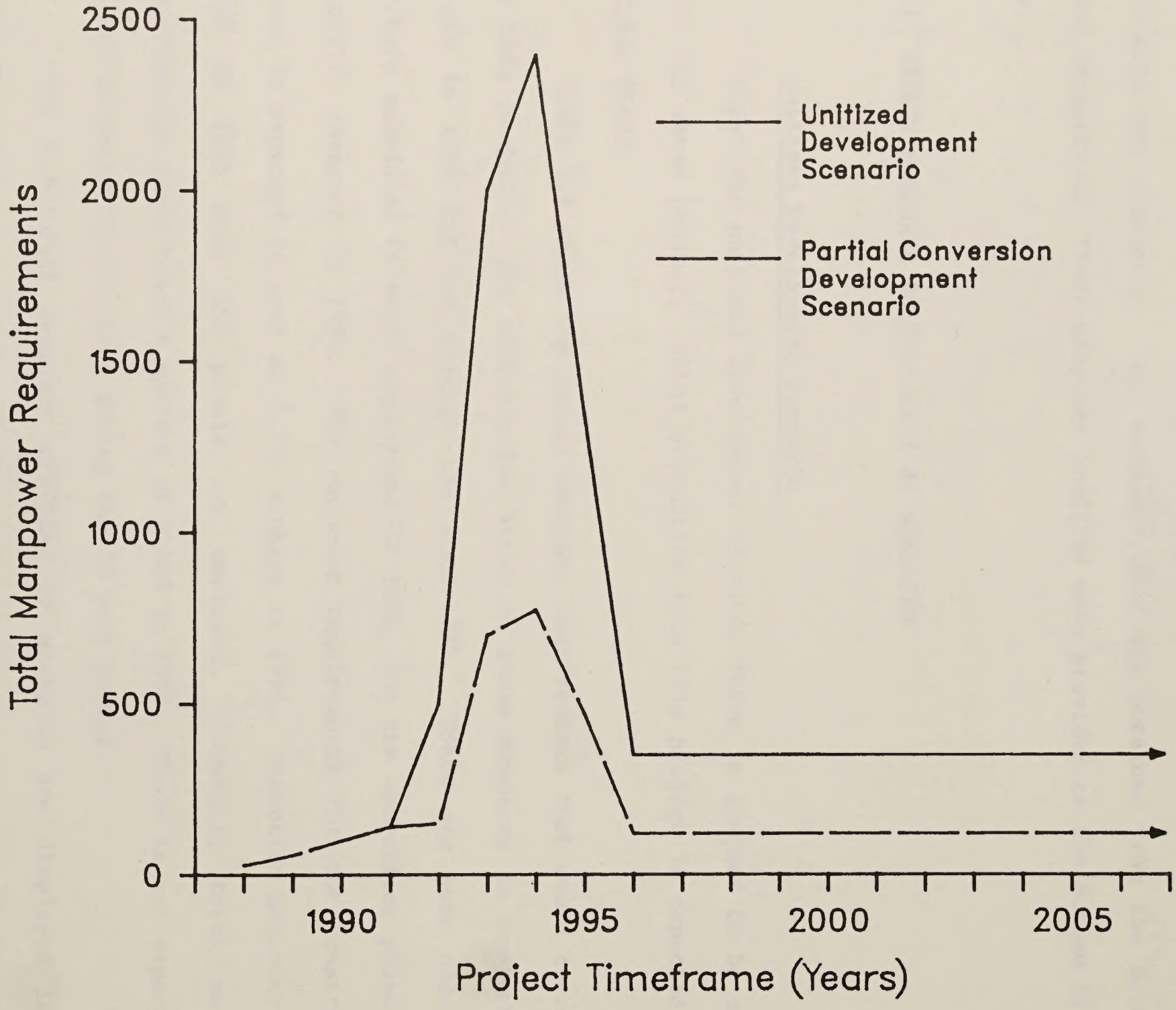


Fig. 3.3 Tar Sands Triangle STSA Manpower Profiles by Development Scenario

study period in 1994. The level of employment declines between 1995 and 1996 due to the completion of the construction phase of the project. In 1996, total employment assumes a steady level through the end of the study period.

Between 1996 and 2005, all of the projected employment requirements would correspond to the operations phase of the projects. The future employment level to be maintained is indicated in Fig. 3.3 by the arrow.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Under the partial conversion development scenario there is assumed to be one in-situ project. Total production from this project is expected to be 10,000 bbl/d.

Table 3.2 shows the annual manpower requirements that would correspond to the Santa Fe project. The construction phase for this project is projected to begin in 1988. The operation phase actually begins in 1994, but some operations workers would be required in 1988 and 1989. The last row on Table 3.2 presents the total labor requirements for the in-situ tar sands projects. Manpower requirements for the construction phase is expected to peak at 700 workers in 1993/1994. Operation manpower would peak in 1995 when 120 people are employed. Overall, total manpower requirements would reach a maximum of 775 in 1994.

The manpower profiles for this scenario is displayed in Fig. 3.3 with the unitized development scenario. The construction phase of the partial conversion scenario can be easily discerned. Construction employment is forecast to grow very quickly; an increase of 550 workers is scheduled to occur between 1992 and 1993. After 1995, the majority of the employment requirements are associated with plant operations. Operation employment for

the in-situ mining project increases to 120 workers in 1995, and remains at this level through 2005.

Between 1996 and 2005, all of the projected employment requirements would correspond to the operations phase of the project. The future employment level to be maintained is indicated in Fig. 3.3 by the arrow.

4 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF TWO TAR SANDS DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

The socioeconomic impacts from the proposed tar sands developments in the Tar Sands Triangle STSA are analyzed in this section. Two different scenarios of proposed commericial development are evaluated for their potential impacts. These scenarios are based on the manpower profiles described in Sec. 3. The impacts from the proposed development of the Tar Sands Triangle STSA are presented for the region as a whole, each of the two counties, and in the case of population and households, CCDs and communities. Projections are included for the window years 1985, 1990, 2000, and 2005.

The first section, Sec. 4.1, presents a summary of the regional impact on all the socioeconomic development factors -- population, employment, income and infrastructure. Section 4.2 then addresses the impacts on the socioeconomic environment of the two counties (Emery and Wayne) and the affected CCDs and communities. In each section the potential impacts of the two scenarios are clearly distinguished.

4.1 SUMMARY OF REGIONAL IMPACTS BY SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CATEGORY

This section contains a summary of the regional socioeconomic impacts that would potentially occur as a result of the tar sands developments in the Tar Sands Triangle STSA. Two important assumptions underlie these impact projections. The first assumption is that the baseline projections (described in Sec. 2) would accurately reflect the socioeconomic composition of the counties in the time period under study. The second assumption is that the manpower requirements of the tar sands projects (described in Sec. 3) would not change. Given these two assumptions, the following analysis is based on

the difference between the baseline projections and the projected impacts of the tar sands projects.

Each of the two scenarios is discussed separately; Sec. 4.1.1 contains the projected impacts under the proposed action scenario; and Sec. 4.1.2 analyzes the potential impact under the unitized development scenario.

4.1.1 Unitized Development Scenario

The projected impacts of the unitized development scenario in the Tar Sands Triangle STSA are described in this section. These impacts are presented by socioeconomic category and window year in Table 4.1. All of these projections are presented as a change from the baseline projections for each window year. Table 4.2 shows the projected impact on regional income by sector. A discussion of the regional impact of this scenario follows.

The regional population is projected to be 1,476 above the baseline in 2005, compared to zero above in 1985 as a result of the unitized development scenario. Peak population growth would occur in 1995, when total population would increase to 4,279 above the baseline. School-age and retirement-age population would follow these same trends, reaching their peak in 1995, and declining substantially by the year 2005. Yearly decreases in population growth would be around 10% for each population category for the period 1995-2005.

Total regional employment is expected to increase dramatically in the 1985-1995 period as a result of the unitized development scenario. This growth is expected to decline by the year 2005, such that employment due to the tar sands projects in 2005 would be about one-third the level that would be reached in 1995. This decrease translates into a yearly decline of 11.01% in the period 1995-2005.

Table 4.1 Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Impacts by Category and Window Year for the Unitized Development Scenario

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor[a]	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Population Growth								
Total	0	297	4,279	1,400	1,476	-[b]	-[b]	-10.10
School-Age	0	61	1,013	396	445	-[b]	-[b]	-7.90
Retirement-Age	0	6	134	48	50	-[b]	-[b]	-9.39
Employment Growth	0	122	1,734	529	540	-[b]	-[b]	-11.01
Household Growth	0	108	1,376	406	417	-[b]	-[b]	-11.25
Infrastructure Requirements								
Housing								
Single family	0	65	827	245	251	-[b]	-[b]	-11.24
Multi-family	0	17	208	62	63	-[b]	-[b]	-11.26
Mobile homes	0	28	345	102	105	-[b]	-[b]	-11.22
Education								
Students	0	61	1,013	396	445	-[b]	-[b]	-7.90
Classrooms	0	4	42	16	19	-[b]	-[b]	-7.63
Teachers	0	4	42	16	19	-[b]	-[b]	-7.63
Health Care								
Hospital beds								
General care	0	2	9	4	4	-[a]	-[a]	-7.79
Long-term care	0	2	7	3	3	-[a]	-[a]	-8.12

Table 4.1 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor[a]	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Medical personnel								
Doctors	0	2	4	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	-6.70
Dentists	0	2	3	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	-3.97
Nurses	0	2	9	3	3	_[b]	_[b]	-10.40
Public health nurses	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Mental health care								
Clinical psychologists	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Mental health workers	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Public Safety								
Law enforcement								
Police officers	0	2	9	4	4	_[b]	_[b]	-7.79
Patrol cars	0	2	9	4	4	_[b]	_[b]	-7.79
Jail space (sq ft)	0	149	2,140	701	739	_[b]	_[b]	-10.09
Juvenile holding cells	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Fire Protection								
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr)[c]								
Emergency Medical Service								
Ambulances	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Emergency medical technicians	0	14	14	14	14	_[b]	_[b]	0

Table 4.1 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor[a]	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Utility Service Demands								
Water system								
Connections	0	97	1,381	453	477	-[b]	-[b]	-10.09
Supply (10^6 gal)	0	57	807	265	279	-[b]	-[b]	-10.09
Storage (10^6 gal)	0	28	403	132	139	-[b]	-[b]	-10.09
Treatment (10^6 gal)	0	57	807	265	279	-[b]	-[b]	-10.09
Sewage system (10^6 gal)	0	11	156	51	54	-[b]	-[b]	-10.07
Solid waste[d]								
Other Services								
Parks (acres)	0	2	27	10	10	-[b]	-[b]	-9.46
Libraries								
Books	0	594	8,558	2,800	2,952	-[b]	-[b]	-10.10
Space (sq ft)	0	149	2,140	701	739	-[b]	-[b]	-10.09

[a]Computed as ratio of 1985 to 2005.

[b]Undefined.

[c]Fire protection measured in fire flow (gpm)/duration (hr) cannot be aggregated across the affected counties. See Tables 4.17 and 4.18 for county-specific detail.

[d]The State of Utah community facility guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

The new households projected under this scenario are projected to reach a peak of 1,376 in 1995. This figure would then drop to 406 in the year 2000, and would increase again to 417 in 2005. Over the final ten years, the average annual decrease would be 11.25%.

Demand in all forms of housing is expected to follow the same trend as population and employment. There is projected to be a need for 1,380 additional units in 1995. The scenario-induced demand would decrease to only 419 units in the year 2005, a yearly decrease of over 11%. Throughout the period, single-family units compose 60% of the additional housing stock; mobile homes 25%; and multi-family units 15%.

Demands on the educational system under the unitized development scenario are forecast to increase in a way similar to those categories already discussed. The greatest growth would occur in the 1985-1995 period, when additional students would increase from 0 to 827; additional classrooms would increase from 0 to 42. These levels would drop by 2005 to 445 additional; students and 19 additional classrooms and teachers.

Health care service demands are projected to increase at a rate comparable to the increases in the educational system. These increases, however, would result in small actual gains. The number of additional hospital beds would be less than 10 for both long-term and general care. There would also be less than 10 additional doctors, dentists, nurses, or public health nurses. Very little growth is expected in mental health care. Each category would again peak in 1995.

Increases in public safety would resemble those projected in health care. There would be a need for 9 additional police officers and patrol cars in 1995, and only 4 of each in 2005. Additional jail space would decline from 2,140 sq ft in 1995 to 739 sq ft in 2005. The number of ambulances and

emergency medical technicians (EMTs) would remain at their 1990 level throughout the period; 2 additional ambulances and 14 additional EMTs.

The tar sands activities of the unitized development scenario would also increase the demand on utility services. All utilities are expected to peak in 1995, and then decrease by over 10% annually thereafter.

Park land is forecast to expand to 27 acres in 1995, but then decrease to only 10 acres in 2000 and 2005. Library services would be affected in exactly the same way as utilities.

Regional Impact on Total Wage and Personal Income

The total regional wage and personal income effects of the unitized development scenario are presented in Table 4.2. The wage and income data are presented by industrial sector and income category. All sectors were assumed to have an approximate annual increase in monthly wages of 1.72% unless otherwise noted. Furthermore, wages in all sectors, unless identified, would increase by 40% over the 20 year period.

The greatest growth in total wage payment under the unitized development scenario would occur in the mining sector. Total monthly wages paid to miners would be $1,065,636 in 2005. Total property income in 2005 would be $298,152.

All other sectors would have total monthly wage payments less than $100,000 over the projected baseline payment in 2005. Government ($93,633 in 2005) and other labor income ($91,337 in 2005) would experience the next largest amount of growth over the period.

Table 4.2 Total Regional Wage and Personal Income Impact Projections by Industrial Sector Resulting from the Unitized Development Scenario[a]

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Mining							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	2,157	2,349	2,559	2,787	3,036	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	0	352	350	351	-[b]	-0.03
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	0	900,768	975,450	1,065,636	-[b]	1.69
Construction							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	2,625	2,859	3,114	3,367	3,695	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	102	1,042	15	16	-[b]	-34.14
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	291,618	3,244,788	50,505	59,120	-[b]	-33.00
Manufacturing							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	893	973	1,060	1,154	1,257	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	0	11	4	4	-[b]	-9.62
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	0	11,660	4,616	5,028	-[b]	-8.07
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	1,879	2,047	2,296	2,501	2,724	2.02	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	2	31	12	13	-[b]	-8.32
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	4,094	71,176	30,012	35,412	-[b]	-6.74

Table 4.2 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	844	919	1,002	1,091	1,188	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	14	171	59	63	-[b]	-9.50
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	12,866	171,342	64,369	74,844	-[b]	-7.95
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	925	1,007	1,097	1,195	1,302	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	4	26	8	8	-[b]	-11.12
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	4,028	28,522	9,560	10,416	-[b]	-9.58
Services							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	767	835	910	991	1,079	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	6	95	33	35	-[b]	-9.50
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	5,010	86,450	32,703	37,765	-[b]	-7.95
Government							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	931	1,014	1,144	1,246	1,357	2.08	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	10	164	63	69	-[b]	-8.29
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	10,140	187,616	78,498	93,633	-[b]	-6.71
Nonfarm Proprietors (NFP)							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	1,230	1,340	1,459	1,590	1,731	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	9	124	44	69	-[b]	-9.44
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	12,060	180,916	69,960	79,626	-[b]	-7.88

Table 4.2 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Other Labor Income (OLI)							
Average Monthly OLI (1980 $)	106	115	126	137	149	1.74	1.69
Change from Baseline							
Labor Force	0	146	1,946	602	613	-[b]	-10.91
Total OLI (1980 $)	0	16,790	245,196	82,474	91,337	-[b]	-9.40
Average Property Income (1980 $)	141	156	170	185	202	1.89	1.74
Population	0	297	4,279	1,400	1,476	-[b]	-10.10
Total Property Income (1980 $)	0	46,332	727,430	259,000	298,152	-[b]	-8.53
Total Monthly Personal Income (1980 $)	0	402,938	5,835,864	1,657,147	1,850,969	-[b]	-10.85
Average Monthly Per Capita Income (1980 $)	0	1,357	1,369	1,184	1,254	-[b]	-0.87

[a]The number of employees by industrial sector presented in this table may not equal the total industrial sector employment presented in Tables 4.9 and 4.10 because these personal income projections may include communities that are not in the critical impact area (i.e., do not satisfy the 5% growth criteria).

[b]Undefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

4.1.2 Partial Conversion Development Scenario

The projected socioeconomic impacts of the partial conversion development scenario in the Tar Sands Triangle STSA are described in this section. These impacts are presented in Table 4.3 as a change from the baseline projections for each window year. Table 4.4 indicates the projected impact on regional income by sector. A discussion of the regional impact of this scenario follows.

Total population in the area under study is projected to rise to 1,415 above the baseline in 1995 as a result of the tar sands project incorporated in the partial conversion scenario. The growth would decrease to 498 in 2005. School-age and retirement-age populations are projected to undergo this same type of growth.

Regional employment is also expected to increase rapidly and then decline. Total employment resulting from the tar sands project is expected to be 92 in 1995 and only 22 in 205. This would represent a 13.33% annual decrease over the last ten years.

New households would be affected by the tar sands project in much the same way as population and employment. The number of additional households would be 454 in 1995, and only 137 in 2005. This translates into an average annual decrease of 11.29% for the period 1995-2005.

The growth in the demand for housing would follow the same pattern as those development categories already discussed. Rapid growth in housing demand would occur during the first 10 years (456 additional units required in 1995), followed by a substantial decline over the next 10 years (139 units required in 2005). Single-family housing would remain the dominant form, making up 60% of the units throughout the period.

Table 4.3 Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Impacts by Category and Window Year for the Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor[a]	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Population Growth								
Total	0	287	1,415	466	498	-[b]	-[b]	-9.92
School-Age	0	59	365	132	144	-[b]	-[b]	-8.88
Retirement-Age	0	2	28	13	14	-[b]	-[b]	-6.70
Employment Growth	0	21	92	17	22	-[b]	-[b]	-13.33
Household Growth	0	107	454	131	137	-[b]	-[b]	-11.29
Infrastructure Requirements								
Housing								
Single family	0	65	273	81	83	-[b]	-[b]	-11.22
Multi-family	0	17	69	21	21	-[b]	-[b]	-11.22
Mobile homes	0	28	114	34	35	-[b]	-[b]	-11.14
Education								
Students	0	59	365	132	144	-[b]	-[b]	-8.88
Classrooms	0	4	16	6	7	-[b]	-[b]	-7.93
Teachers	0	4	16	6	7	-[b]	-[b]	-7.93
Health Care								
Hospital beds								
General care	0	2	4	2	2	-[b]	-[b]	-6.70
Long-term care	0	2	2	2	2	-[b]	-[b]	0

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor[a]	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Medical personnel								
Doctors	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Dentists	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Nurses	0	2	4	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	-6.70
Public health nurses	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Mental health care								
Clinical psychologists	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Mental health workers	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Public Safety								
Law enforcement								
Police officers	0	2	4	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	-6.70
Patrol cars	0	2	4	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	-6.70
Jail space (sq ft)	0	144	708	233	250	_[b]	_[b]	-9.89
Juvenile holding cells	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Fire Protection								
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr)[c]								
Emergency Medical Service								
Ambulances	0	2	2	2	2	_[b]	_[b]	0
Emergency medical technicians	0	14	14	14	14	_[b]	_[b]	0

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor[a]	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Utility Service Demands								
Water system								
Connections	0	93	458	152	162	-[b]	-[b]	-9.87
Supply (10^6 gal)	0	54	267	89	95	-[b]	-[b]	-9.87
Storage (10^6 gal)	0	27	134	44	47	-[b]	-[b]	-9.87
Treatment (10^6 gal)	0	54	267	89	95	-[b]	-[b]	-9.87
Sewage system (10^6 gal)	0	10	51	17	18	-[b]	-[b]	-9.89
Solid waste[d]								
Other Services								
Parks (acres)	0	2	9	4	4	-[b]	-[b]	-7.79
Libraries								
Books	0	574	2,830	932	996	-[b]	-[b]	-9.92
Space (sq ft)	0	144	708	233	250	-[b]	-[b]	-9.89

[a]Computed as the ratio of 1985 to 2005.

[b]Undefined.

[c]Fire protection measured in fire flow (gpm)/duration (hr) cannot be aggregated across the affected counties. See Tables 4.19 and 4.20 for county-specific detail.

[d]The State of Utah community facility guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

Demands on the education system from the partial conversion scenario developments would again be similar to those already discussed. The number of students is projected to increase much faster than the number of classrooms or teachers. The number of additional students would be 365 in 1995, while the number of additional teachers and classrooms would be 16 in the same year. These figures decrease substantially to their 2005 levels.

Increases in health care produced by the partial conversion scenario would be less than those expected in other categories. There would be four additional hospital beds throughout most of the period. The number of additional medical personnel would also be quite small. No more than two additional doctors, dentists, or public health nurses would be required, and only four new nurses are projected for 1995. Mental health care would experience similar increases.

Increases in public safety would also be small. There are projected to be only two additional police officers and patrol cars throughout most of the period. Jail space would be expanded by 703 sq ft in 1995, but by only 250 sq ft in 2005. The number of additional ambulances (2) and emergency medical technicians (14) would remain constant from 1990 through the end of the period.

Utilities and library services would undergo identical changes. Impact on all of these services would peak in 1995, and then decrease by 9.9% thereafter. The amount of park land would need to be expanded by nine acres in 1995, but by only four acres in 2005.

Regional Impact on Total Wage and Personal Income

The total regional wage and personal income effects of the scenario are presented in Table 4.4. The wage and income data are presented by industrial

Table 4.4 Total Regional Wage and Personal Income Impact Projections by Industrial Sector as a Result of the Partial Conversion Scenario[a]

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Mining							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	2,157	2,349	2,559	2,787	3,036	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	0	120	120	120	-[b]	0
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	0	307,080	33,440	364,320	-[b]	1.72
Construction							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	2,625	2,859	3,114	3,367	3,695	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	102	364	5	5	-[b]	-34.87
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	291,618	1,133,496	16,835	18,475	-[b]	-33.75
Manufacturing							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	893	973	1,060	1,154	1,257	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	0	3	1	3	-[b]	0
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	0	3,180	1,154	3,771	-[b]	1.72
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	1,879	2,047	2,296	2,501	2,724	2.02	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	2	10	4	4	-[b]	-8.76
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	4,094	22,960	10,004	10,896	-[b]	-7.18

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	844	919	1,002	1,091	1,188	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	12	57	19	22	-[b]	-9.08
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	11,028	57,114	20,729	26,136	-[b]	-7.52
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	925	1,007	1,097	1,195	1,302	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	2	8	4	6	-[b]	-2.84
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	2,014	8,776	4,780	7,812	-[b]	-1.16
Services							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	767	835	910	991	1,079	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	6	32	11	13	-[b]	-8.61
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	5,010	29,120	10,901	14,027	-[b]	-7.04
Government							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	931	1,014	1,144	1,246	1,357	2.08	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	10	55	20	23	-[b]	-8.35
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	10,140	62,920	24,920	31,211	-[b]	-6.68
Nonfarm Proprietors (NFP)							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 $)	1,230	1,340	1,459	1,590	1,731	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	8	41	14	16	-b	-8.98
Total Wage Payment (1980 $)	0	10,720	59,819	22,260	27,696	-b	-7.41

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Other Labor Income (OLI)							
Average Monthly OLI (1980 $)	106	115	126	137	149	1.74	1.69
Change from Baseline							
Number of Recipients	0	146	669	202	205	-[b]	-11.16
Total OLI (1980 $)	0	16,790	84,294	27,674	30,545	-[b]	-9.65
Average Property Income (1980 $)	141	156	170	185	202	1.89	1.74
Population	0	287	1,415	466	498	-[b]	-9.92
Total Property Income (1980 $)	0	44,772	240,550	86,210	100,596	-[b]	-8.35
Total Monthly Personal Income (1980 $)	0	396,186	2,009,309	559,907	635,485	-[b]	-10.87
Average Monthly Per Capita Income (1980 $)	0	1,380	1,420	1,202	1,276	-[b]	-1.06

[a]The number of employees by industrial sector presented in this table may not equal the total industrial sector employment presented in Tables 4.11 and 4.12 because these personal income projections may include communities that are not in the critical impact area (i.e., do not satisfy the 5% growth criteria).

[b]Undefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

sector and income category. All sectors were assumed to have an approximate annual increase in monthly wages of 1.72% unless otherwise noted. Furthermore, wages in all sectors, unless identified, would increase by 40% over the 20 year period.

Total monthly wage payment under this scenario would follow trends identical to the impacts under the unitized development scenario (see Table 4.2). Mining would again experience the greatest growth, with a total monthly wage of $364,320 above the baseline in 2005. Total property income would be over $100,596 above the baseline in 2005. These would be the only sectors with a total monthly wage payments over $100,000 above the baseline in 2005. The government and other labor income sectors would grow the third and fourth most, with increases of $31,211 and $30,545 respectively.

4.2 COUNTY-LEVEL SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THE TAR SANDS TRIANGLE STSA DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

The county-level socioeconomic impacts that would potentially arise from the development of the two tar sands project scenarios are addressed in this section. Two important assumptions underly these projections of socioeconomic impacts. The first assumption is that the baseline projections (described in Sec. 2) would accurately reflect the socioeconomic composition of the counties in the time period under study. The second assumption is that the manpower requirements of each scenario (described in Sec. 3) would not change.

Given these two assumptions, the following county-level analysis is based on the difference between the baseline projections and the projected impacts of the tar sands development scenarios.

Impacts under each of the two development scenarios are discussed separately. Population, household, economic base, employment, and

infrastructure impacts are discussed. In each instance, the impacts are presented in terms of the difference between the baseline projections and the scenario being discussed.

4.2.1 Population and Housing Impacts

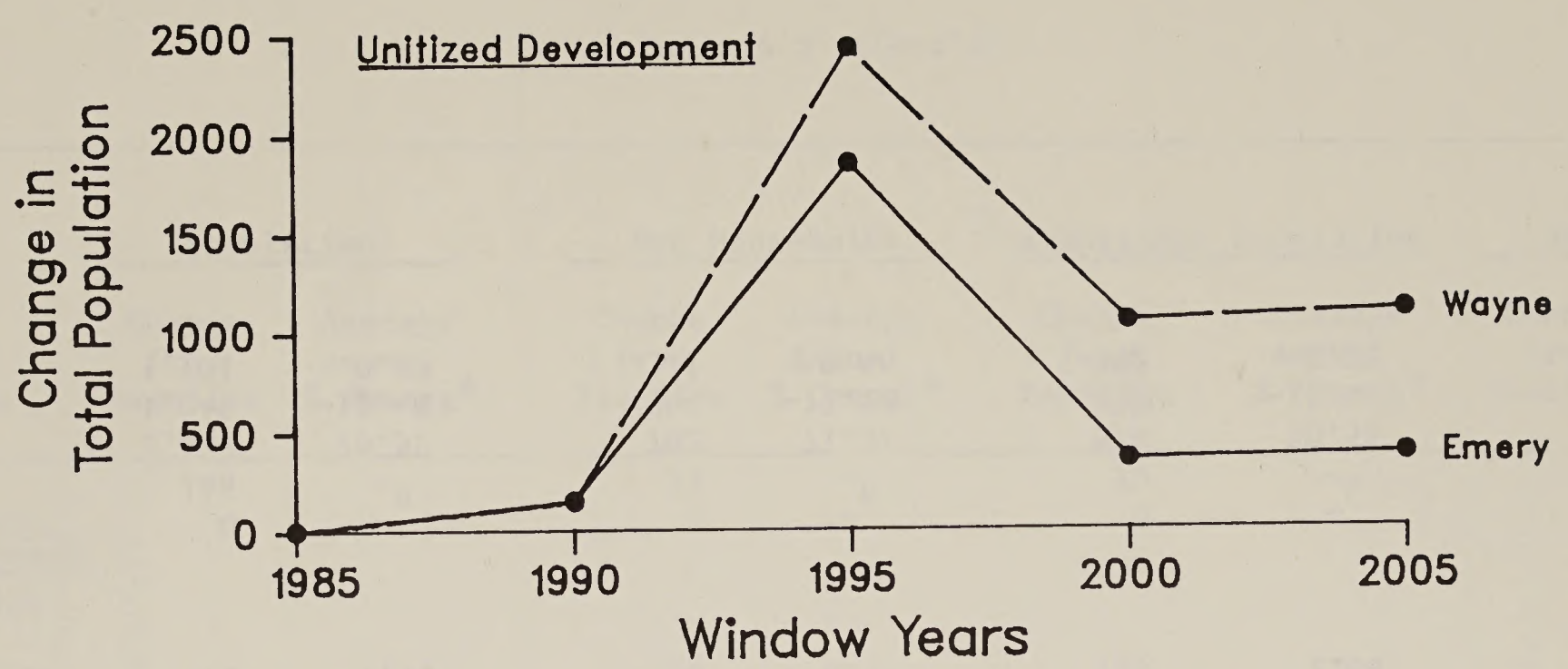
Figure 4.1 illustrates the change in population that would occur in each county as a result of the two tar sands development scenarios. A summary of the population and household impacts in each county by scenario is presented in Table 4.5. Details of the population and household impacts by CCD and community are shown in Tables 4.6 and 4.7 for each scenario. Only those CCDs where significant changes would occur are enumerated in these tables, but all CCDs are included in the county totals.

4.2.1.1 Unitized Development Scenario

Population in both counties, due to the tar sands project proposed under this scenario would peak in 1995, and decrease rapidly over the next five years. Both counties would also follow these trends in the number of new households during this timeframe. Data are shown in Tables 4.5 and 4.6.

Emery County

Population in Emery County is projected to be 1,847 above the baseline in 1995 as a result of the tar sands project. The fastest growth would occur between 1990 and 1995, when the average annual increase is forecast to be 65.01%. Between 1995 and 2000, population growth is expected to decrease by 28.26% annually. Similar changes are projected to occur in school-age population, retirement-age population, and the number of households. In 2005,



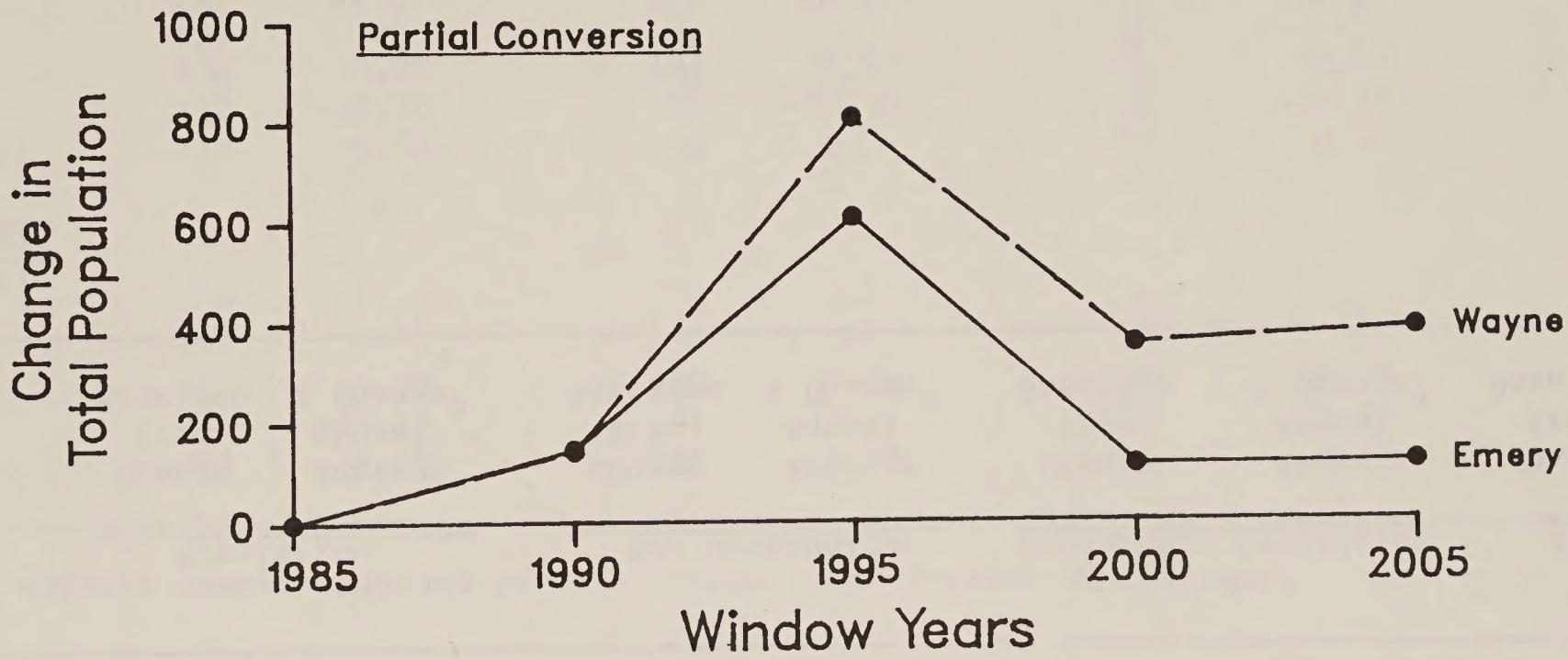


Fig. 4.1 Changes in County Population Due to the Unitized Development and Partial Conversion Scenario

Table 4.5 Summary of Population and Household Impact Projections by County and Development Scenario (1985-2005)

Scenario, County and Window Years	Population		New Households		School-Age Population		Retirement-Age Population	
	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change[a]	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change[a]	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change[a]	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change[a]
Unitized Development Scenario								
Emery County								
1985	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1990	151	-[b]	55	-[b]	31	-[b]	3	-[b]
1995	1,847	65.01	594	60.95	437	69.76	58	80.83
2000	351	-28.26	102	-29.70	99	-25.69	12	-27.03
2005	375	1.33	106	0.77	113	2.68	13	1.61
Wayne County								
1985	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1990	146	-[b]	53	-[b]	30	-[b]	3	-[b]
1995	2,432	75.52	782	71.31	576	80.58	76	90.87
2000	1,049	-15.48	304	-17.22	297	-12.41	36	-13.88
2005	1,101	0.97	311	0.46	332	2.25	37	0.55

Table 4.5 (Cont'd)

Scenario, County and Window Years	Population		New Households		School-Age Population		Retirement-Age Population	
	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change[a]	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change[a]	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change[a]	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change[a]
Partial Conversion Development Scenario								
Emery County								
1985	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1990	145	-[b]	54	-[b]	30	-[b]	1	-[b]
1995	608	33.20	195	29.28	157	39.24	12	64.38
2000	112	-28.70	32	-30.33	32	-27.25	3	-24.21
2005	115	0.53	32	0	33	0.62	3	0
Wayne County								
1985	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1990	142	-[b]	53	-[b]	29	-[b]	1	-[b]
1995	807	41.55	259	37.34	208	48.30	16	74.11
2000	354	-15.19	101	-17.17	100	-13.63	10	-8.97
2005	383	1.59	105	0.78	111	2.11	11	1.92

[a]Computed as average annual compound percent change from previous window year.

[b]Undefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 4.6 Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Emery and Wayne Counties - Unitized Development Scenario[a]

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year[b]				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Emery County					
Green River Census County Division (CCD)					
Green River CCD Total					
Population	0	151	1,847	351	375
Households	0	55	594	102	106
Green River					
Population	0	130	1,588	302	323
Households	0	47	511	88	91
Unincorporated					
Population	0	21	259	49	53
Households	0	8	83	14	15
Wayne County					
Hanksville Census County Division (CCD)					
Hanksville CCD Total					
Population	0	146	2,432	1,049	1,101
Households	0	53	782	304	311

[a]Only those census county divisions (CCDs) and communities which satisfied the 5% per year growth criterion are of interest and included in this table. All CCDs and communities are included in the county totals (Table 4.5).

[b]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

there would be 375 additional people in Emery County due to the tar sands project under the unitized development scenario.

All of the growth in Emery County is expected to occur in the Green River CCD. Most of the growth within the CCD would be centralized in the town of Green River. In 2005, over 86% of the additional population would be in Green River, with only 53 additional people being located in the unincorporated areas. There are projected to be 106 new households in 2005, 91 of which would be in the town of Green River.

Wayne County

Population in Emery County is forecast to follow the same trends as in Carbon County. The most rapid growth would occur between 1990 and 1995, as total population, households, and school-age population would increase by at least 70% annually. The next five year period, however, would be characterized by substantial declines in households and all population divisions. Small increase are projected to occur during the final five years of the period. Total population would rise to 2,432 above the baseline in 1995, and level off at 1,101 above the baseline in 2005.

All of the population growth in Wayne County is projected to be located in the Hanksville CCD. There are no incorporated areas in the Hanksville CCD, and the only incorporated population center is the city of Hanksville. It is not known whether or not Hanksville could absorb all of the additional population. One of two things would probably take place: (1) Hanksville could absorb all of this population growth, but there would be a large change in the existing social, economic, and community structure; or (2) Hanksville could not absorb all of the additional population, and a new population center within the Hanksville CCD would emerge.

4.2.1.2 Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Population in both counties would again peak in 1995, and decrease substantially in the next five years. Both counties would also follow these trends in the number of new households during this period. Data are shown in Tables 4.5 and 4.7.

Emery County

Population in Emery is forecast to be 608 above the baseline in 1995 as a result of the tar sands project. The most rapid growth would occur between 1990 and 1995, when total population growth would increase by 33.2% per year. In the period from 1995 to 2005, population growth is projected to decrease by 28.7% annually. Comparable impacts are expected to occur in school-age population, retirement-age population, and the number of new households. In 2005, there are projected to be 115 additional people in Emery County due to the tar sands project proposed in the partial conversion scenario.

All of the growth in Emery County is projected to occur in the Green River CCD. It is forecast that in 2005, 99 of the 115 additional people in the county will be located in the town of Green River. The other 16 people would be in the unincorporated areas. New households would also be concentrated in the town of Green River.

Wayne County

Population in Wayne County is projected to increase from 142 above the baseline to 807 above in 1995. This growth would then drop to 383 above the baseline in 2005. The most rapid growth would occur in the period 1990-1995, when population growth would increase by 41.55% each year as a result of the

Table 4.7 Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Emery and Wayne Counties - Partial Conversion Development Scenario[a]

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year[b]				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Emery County					
Green River Census County Division (CCD)					
Green River CCD Total					
Population	0	145	608	112	115
Households	0	54	195	32	32
Green River					
Population	0	125	523	96	99
Households	0	46	168	28	28
Unincorporated					
Population	0	20	85	16	16
Households	0	8	27	4	4
Wayne County					
Hanksville Census County Division (CCD)					
Hanksville CCD Total					
Population	0	142	807	354	383
Households	0	53	259	101	105

[a]Only those census county divisions (CCDs) and communities which satisfied the 5% per year growth criterion are of interest and included in this table. All CCDs and communities are included in the county totals (Table 4.5).

[b]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

partial conversion development scenario. Similar changes are expected to occur in the number of new households and in school-age and retirement-age population.

As in the unitized development scenario, all population growth in Wayne County is projected to be located in the Hanksville CCD. As before, it is uncertain whether or not the town of Hanksville could absorb all of this growth. Again, either Hanksville would change markedly or a new population center would develop.

4.2.2 Economic Base and Employment Impacts

This section describes the potential changes to the economic base of Emery and Wayne counties as a result of the tar sands developments proposed in the two Tar Sands Triangle STSA scenarios. The impacts resulting from each of the two scenarios are discussed separately. Employment growth by county and sector is assessed together with the projections of total personal income and per capita income.

Because only one county census division (CCD) is expected to be impacted by the forecasted employment growth in each county, then the employment impacts described below apply not only to the county but also to the Hanksville CCD in Wayne County and the Green River CCD in Emery County. No significant impacts are projected outside of the CCD boundaries. From here on, a discussion of county employment is assumed to be synonomous with CCD employment impacts.

4.2.2.1 Total Employment Impacts by Scenario and County

Table 4.8 presents the employment impacts by county which are projected to result under each development scenario. These impacts are illustrated

Table 4.8 Summary of Total Employment Impacts by County Resulting From Each Development Scenario

Scenario and County	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Unitized Development Scenario							
Emery County	0	23	282	60	65	-[a]	-13.65
Wayne County	0	122	1,734	529	540	-[a]	-11.01
Partial Conversion Development Scenario							
Emery County	0	21	92	17	22	-[a]	-13.33
Wayne County	0	121	599	180	186	-[a]	-11.04

[a]Undefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

graphically in Fig. 4.2. Impacts on employment resulting from the tar sands development scenarios are presented as a change from the baseline employment projections.

Unitized Development Scenario

Under this scenario, total employment growth in the region is projected to reach 2016 in the year 1995, and drop to 605 in 2005. Over 86% of this growth is expected to occur in Wayne County, where additional employment is expected to rise from 122 above the baseline in 1990 to 1734 above in 1995, an average annual increase of 70.03%. Increases in Emery County would proceed at the same rate, but on a much smaller scale. Employment growth in Emery County would reach a maximum of 282 in 1995, and fall to 65 in 2005.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Total employment growth in the region is project to be 691 in 1995 under the partial conversion scenario. This figure would fall to 208 in 2005, representing an average annual decrease of 11.31%. Wayne County would again compose nearly 90% of this growth, accounting for 186 of the 208 additional workers in 2005. The fastest increases would occur between 1990 and 1995, when employment in the region grows by an average of 37.23% each year.

4.2.2.2 Employment Impacts by Scenario and Industrial Sector

Tables 4.9-4.12 present the employment impacts which are forecast to result within each county by industrial sector. The impacts which would occur under each of the two scenarios are discussed separately. All of the impacts are presented as a change from the baseline conditions. Once again, the county impacts described below would coincide with the employment growth that

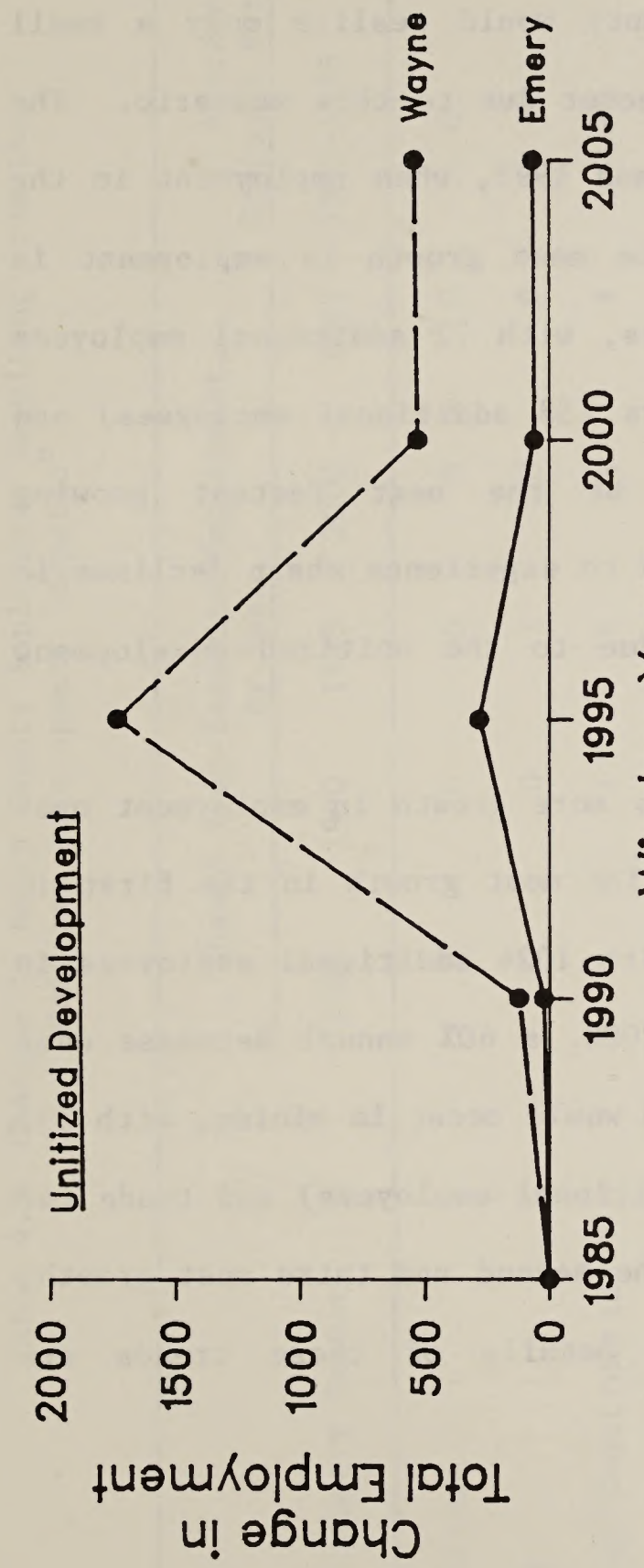


Fig. 4.2 Change in County Employment Levels Due to the Unitized Development and Partial Conversion Scenario

would occur in the two CCDs; Hanksville in Wayne County and Green River in Emery County.

Unitized Development Scenario

Table 4.9 illustrates that Emery County would realize only a small increase in employment in each industrial sector due to this scenario. The most rapid growth would occur between 1990 and 1995, when employment in the county would increase by 65% per year. The most growth in employment is projected in the trade and government sectors, with 72 additional employees each in the year 1995. Non-farm proprietors (53 additional employees) and services (39 additional employees) would be the next fastest growing employment sectors. All sectors are projected to experience sharp declines in employment growth in the period 1995-2005 due to the unitized development scenario project.

Wayne County would realize considerably more growth in employment over the period 1985-2005 due to this scenario. The most growth in the first 10 years would occur in contract construction with 1024 additional employees in 1995. This figure would decrease to 11 in 2000, a 60% annual decrease over the five year period. The most growth in 2005 would occur in mining, with 351 additional employees. The government (51 additional employees) and trade (47 additional employees) sectors would realize the second and third most growth, respectively according to this scenario. Details of these trends are presented in Table 4.10.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Emery County is projected to realize very little growth in employment as a result of the tar sands project proposed under the partial conversion

Table 4.9 Changes in Emery County Employment Resulting from the Unitized Development Scenario[a]

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	1	0	0	-[b]	-100.00
Contract Construction	0	1	18	4	4	-[b]	-13.96
Manufacturing	0	0	4	1	1	-[b]	-12.95
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	0	1	13	4	4	-[b]	-11.12
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	8	72	15	16	-[b]	-13.96
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0	1	10	1	1	-[b]	-20.57
Services	0	3	39	7	8	-[b]	-14.65
Government	0	5	72	16	18	-[b]	-12.95
Nonfarm Proprietors	0	4	53	12	13	-[b]	-13.11
Total	0	23	282	60	65	-[b]	-13.65

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[b]Undefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 4.10 Changes in Wayne County Employment Resulting from the Unitized Development Scenario[a]

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	351	350	351	-[b]	0
Contract Construction	0	101	1,024	11	12	-[b]	-35.90
Manufacturing	0	0	7	3	3	-[b]	-8.12
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	0	1	18	8	9	-[b]	-6.70
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	6	99	44	47	-[b]	-7.18
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0	1	16	7	7	-[b]	-7.93
Services	0	3	56	26	27	-[b]	-7.04
Government	0	5	92	47	51	-[b]	-5.73
Nonfarm Proprietors	0	4	71	32	33	-[b]	-7.38
Total	0	122	1,734	529	540	-[b]	-11.01

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[b]Undefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

scenario. In 1995, employment would be 92 above the baseline due to this project, but at no other time does this figure exceed 25 additional workers. The most growth would occur in trade (24 additional workers in 1995) and government (23 additional workers in 1995). All other sectors would experience increases of less than 20 employees each throughout the period. Details are shown in Table 4.11.

Wayne County would undergo substantially more growth in employment under the partial conversion scenario. Table 4.12 shows that contract construction would require 358 additional employees in 1995, and only 4 additional in 2005. Mining would be the largest sector in 2005, with 120 additional workers projected. Government and trade would grow more than the remaining sectors, reaching levels of 32 and 33 above the baseline respectively. All sectors except manufacturing would experience declining employment in the period 1995 - 2005.

4.2.2.3 Personal Income Impact Projections

The total personal income projections are presented by county and scenario in Table 4.13. The projections are based upon a forecast of per capita income and population growth. Per capita income for the years 1985 - 2005 was derived by aggregating the average monthly wage levels by industrial sector and assuming (1) that the personal income component would remain at the same proportion as the national level and (2) the average annual rate of growth would remain constant.

Unitized Development Scenario

The per capita income levels for the region are shown in the first line of Table 4.13. Per capita income under the unitized development scenario is

Table 4.11 Changes in Emery County Employment Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario[a]

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	-[b]	0
Contract Construction	0	1	6	1	1	-[b]	-16.40
Manufacturing	0	0	1	0	0	-[b]	-[b]
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	0	1	4	1	1	-[b]	-12.94
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	6	24	4	6	-[b]	-12.94
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0	1	3	2	3	-[b]	0
Services	0	3	13	2	3	-[b]	-13.64
Government	0	5	23	4	6	-[b]	-12.57
Nonfarm Proprietors	0	4	18	3	4	-[b]	-13.96
Total	0	21	92	17	22	-[b]	-13.33

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[b]Undefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 4.12 Changes in Wayne County Employment Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario[a]

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	120	120	120	-[b]	0
Contract Construction	0	101	358	4	4	-[b]	-36.20
Manufacturing	0	0	2	1	3	-[b]	4.14
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	0	1	6	3	3	-[b]	-6.70
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	6	33	15	16	-[b]	-6.98
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0	1	5	2	3	-[b]	-4.98
Services	0	3	19	9	10	-[b]	-6.22
Government	0	5	32	16	17	-[b]	-6.13
Nonfarm Proprietors	0	4	23	11	12	-[b]	-6.30
Total	0	121	599	180	186	-[b]	-11.04

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[b]Undefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 4.13 Total Personal Income and Per Capita Income Projections by County and Development Scenario

County Population and Income Category	Income and Population, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Unitized Development Scenario							
Per Capita Income (1980 $)	0	16,284	16,428	14,208	15,048	-[a]	-0.87
Change from Baseline, Emery County							
Population	0	151	1,847	351	375	-[a]	-14.74
Total Personal Income (1980 $ x 10^6)	0	2.46	30.34	4.99	5.64	-[a]	-15.49
Change from Baseline, Wayne County							
Population	0	146	2,432	1,049	1,101	-[a]	-7.62
Total Personal Income (1980 $ x 10^6)	0	2.38	39.95	14.90	16.57	-[a]	-8.42
Partial Conversion Development Scenario							
Per Capita Income (1980 $)	0	16,560	17,040	14,424	15,312	-[a]	-1.06
Change from Baseline, Emery County							
Population	0	145	608	112	115	-[a]	-15.34
Total Personal Income (1980 $ x 10^6)	0	2.40	10.36	1.62	1.76	-[a]	-16.24
Change from Baseline, Wayne County							
Population	0	142	807	354	383	-[a]	-7.18
Total Personal Income (1980 $ x 10^6)	0	2.35	13.75	5.11	5.86	-[a]	-8.18

[a]Undefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

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projected to oscillate between $16,284 in 1985 and $15,048 in 2005. The annual rate of decline between 1995 and 2005 would be 0.87%.

In Emery County, the total personal income generated by the unitized development scenario (measured as a change from the baseline income projections) is projected to increase at an annual rate of 65.28% between 1990 and 1995, and then decrease by 15.49% annually thereafter. These changes would be due to the fluctuations in population growth, and would be dampened somewhat by the projected decline in per capita income. In 1995, total personal income in the county would be $30.34 million above the baseline; in 2005 this figure is $5.64 million.

Increases in personal income would be slightly larger in Wayne County. Total personal income is projected to reach a level $39.95 million above the baseline in 1995, and would decrease to just $16.57 million above in 2005. The most rapid increase would occur between 1990 and 1995, when total personal income is expected to rise by 75.79% annually. This growth rate drops to a 8.42% yearly decrease for the period 1995-2005.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Per capita income under this scenario is projected to fluctuate throughout the period. From a regional level of $16,560 in 1990, per capita income is expected to rise to $17,040 in 1995, and then decrease to $15,312 in 2005. This represents a decrease of around 10% over the 15 year period. Details of these changes are shown in Table 4.13.

Total personal income in Emery County is projected to peak in 1995 as a result of the tar sands activities planned under this scenario. In 1995, total personal income in the county would be $10.36 million above the

baseline. This figure is expected to drop to $1.76 million above in 2005 -- a 16.24% annual decrease.

The change in total personal income in Wayne County is projected to be greater than the change anticipated in Emery County. In 1995, total personal income resulting from the tar sands project would be $13.75 million. This additional income would decrease to $5.86 million in 2005.

4.2.3 Public and Private Infrastructure Effects

In addition to the effects on population, employment, and income, the tar sands project proposed in each of the two scenarios would also have a significant impact on the public and private infrastructure of the counties and communities around the Tar Sands Triangle STSA. Growth factors for the 1985-2005 period cannot be computed because there are no projected impacts in any infrastructure category in 1985 due to either scenario. Because peaks in all categories are projected to occur in 1995, growth factors for the period 1990-1995 will give some indication of the amount of growth. These growth factors will be discussed in the text, but will not appear in tabular form. The magnitude and duration of impact by infrastructure category and scenario is depicted in Tables 4.15-4.18.

4.2.3.1 Rate of Change in Tar Sands Triangle STSA Scenario Infrastructure Demands

The following section describes the growth projected to be incurred by each infrastructure category. Housing is dealt with in more detail because community and CCD impacts are included in the analysis. Table 4.14 presents the change in housing demand by community and CCD for each scenario.

Table 4.14 Change in Housing Demand by County and Community Resulting from the Household Projections of the Unitized Development and Partial Conversion Scenarios[a,b]

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Type and Year								
	1985			1990			1995		
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes
Unitized Development Scenario									
Emery County	0	0	0	33	9	14	357	90	149
Green River CCD[c]	0	0	0	33	9	14	357	90	149
Green River	0	0	0	29	8	12	307	77	128
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	5	2	2	50	13	21
Wayne County	0	0	0	32	8	14	470	118	196
Hanksville CCD	0	0	0	32	8	14	470	118	196
Partial Conversion Scenario									
Emery County	0	0	0	33	9	14	117	30	49
Green River CCD	0	0	0	33	9	14	117	30	49
Green River	0	0	0	28	7	12	101	26	42
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	5	2	2	17	5	7
Wayne County	0	0	0	32	8	14	156	39	65
Hanksville CCD	0	0	0	32	8	14	156	39	65

Table 4.14 (Cont'd)

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Type and Year						Cumulative Growth Factor, 1985-2005		
	2000			2005					
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes
Unitized Development Scenario									
Emery County	62	16	26	64	16	27	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Green River CCD	62	16	26	64	16	27	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Green River	53	14	22	55	14	23	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Unincorporated Areas	9	3	4	9	3	4	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Wayne County	183	46	76	187	47	78	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Hanksville CCD	183	46	76	187	47	78	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Partial Conversion Scenario									
Emery County	20	5	8	20	5	8	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Green River CCD	20	5	8	20	5	8	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Green River	17	5	7	17	5	7	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Unincorporated Areas	3	1	1	3	1	1	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Wayne County	61	16	26	63	16	27	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]
Hanksville CCD	61	16	26	63	16	27	-[d]	-[d]	-[d]

[a]It is assumed that each household requires a housing unit, thereby resulting in a one-to-one correspondence between household projections generated by UPED and housing demand.

[b]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[c]Census County Division (CCD).

[d]Undefined.

Unitized Development Scenario

Housing demand generated in Emery County through the unitized development scenario would peak in 1995 at a level 4.8 times the demand produced in 1990. The Green River CCD would make up all of this growth, with 86% of the total growth located in the town of Green River. There would be a need for 606 additional units in 1995, with 512 of these required in Green River. All levels drop off by the year 2005 (see Table 4.16).

In Wayne County, all of the housing demand resulting from the tar sands project of the unitized development scenario would occur in the Hanksville CCD. In 1995, there would be an increase in new housing by a factor of 14.5 over the 1990 demand. A total of 784 additional units would be required in 1995. In 2005, however, this figure is projected to be only 312.

Educational services are projected to increase rapidly in both Emery and Wayne counties in the 1990 - 1995 period. In 1995 in Wayne County there would be 19.2 times more additional students than in 1990; in Emery County, there would be 14.1 times more additional students in 1995 than in 1990. Classrooms and teachers would increase at a rate to maintain standards.

Health care services would experience increases much smaller than most other socioeconomic categories. In both counties, additional demand in 1995 would be between 1 and 5 times larger than the demand in 1990. Again, this growth would decline after 1995.

Increases in public safety as a result of the tar sands project would also be relatively small. In 1995, additional demand would be between 1 and 5 times the 1990 levels. The amount of jail space would be the only category which would increase by more than this, with a growth factor of 16 from 1990 to 1995.

Utility service demands, including all water system components and the sewage system, would realize comparatively large increases. Growth factors for both counties range between 12 and 16 for the period 1990-1995.

In both Emery and Wayne counties, the increases in library services would be equal to the growth in utility demands. Parks would also grow at about the same rate during the 1990-1995 period.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

In 1995, the tar sands project planned under the partial conversion development scenario would create a housing demand in Emery County 3.5 times greater than the additional 1990 demand. Table 4.16 shows that the Green River CCD would again account for all of this growth, and the town of Green River would again be the site of most of the additional units. Over 86% of the 196 new units in 1995 would be in the town of Green River.

The Hanksville CCD would also account for all of the growth in housing demand in Wayne County. Demand is projected to increase by as factor of 4.8 in the 1990-1995 period. Substantial decreases in demand would occur after 1995.

The increases projected in the education system would be greater than in any other socioeconomic category in the region. In Wayne County, there would be over 7 times more additional students in 1995 than in 1990; in Emery this factor is 5.2. Teachers and classrooms would increase at lesser rates, but community standards would be maintained.

Demands in health care services would again increase a very small amount. Growth factors for the period 1990 - 1995 would be 2 or less in all categories in both Emery and Wayne County.

Public safety demands are projected to be only slightly larger than in health care. All categories except jail space would grow by a factor of 2 or

less from 1990 to 1995. In this five year period, additional jail space would increase by a factor of 5.7 in Wayne County, and by a factor of 4.2 in Emery County.

Large increases are again expected in the utility services. In Emery County, additional demand in 1995 in all utility services would be 4.2 times the additional demand expected in 1990. In Wayne County in the 1990 - 1995 period, additional demand would increase by a factor of 5.6.

Library services would again grow at the same rate as utilities in both counties. Parks would expand slightly less, as demand increases from 1990 to 1995 by a factor of 4 in Emery County and by a factor of 5 in Wayne County.

4.2.3.2 Magnitude of Impact Caused by the Two Tar Sands Triangle STSA Scenario Infrastructure Demands

The following section describes the magnitude of infrastructure impacts by county under each Tar Sands Triangle STSA scenario. The infrastructure impacts caused by these scenarios are presented as a percentage of the county totals which are projected to exist in each window year. Data are shown in Tables 4.15 - 4.18. The third column of every window year presents the proportion of the total new service demand that is required for the growth created by the tar sands development scenario being considered.

In Emery County the change in infrastructure service demands caused by the project proposed in the unitized development scenario would compose less than 50% of the total new demand (baseline and unitized scenario projects) for each service category. These impacts would make up less than 20% of the total in most categories in 1990, but would compose between 30% and 50% of the total in every category except education in 1995. These concentrations would decrease drastically over the next 10 years, so that in 2005, the additional

Table 4.15 Summary of the Changes in Emery County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Unitized Development Scenario

"WILL BE COMPLETED IN THE FINAL REPORT"

Table 4.16 Summary of the Changes in Wayne County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Unitized Development Scenario

"WILL BE COMPLETED IN THE FINAL REPORT"

Table 4.17 Summary of the Changes in Emery County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario

"WILL BE COMPLETED IN THE FINAL REPORT"

Table 4.18 Summary of the Changes in Wayne County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario

"WILL BE COMPLETED IN THE FINAL REPORT"

demands created by the unitized development scenario would compose less than 15% of the total in most categories.

The impact of the unitized development scenario tar sands project would have much greater effect in Wayne County. In 1990, the infrastructure impacts of the scenario would compose between 25% and 50% of the totals in every category. In 1995, these impacts would rise to between 50% and 80% of the total in each category. Decreases over the next ten years would have the impacts composing around 50% of the total demand in 2005.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

The impacts under this scenario would be much like those discussed for the unitized development scenario. In Emery County in 1990, the service demands caused by the tar sands project would compose less than 10% of the total service demands. This concentration would increase to between 10% and 20% of the total in 1995, but would decrease over the next ten years, so that in 2005, the impacts resulting from the tar sands project would compose less than 10% of the totals in most categories.

Under this scenario, the infrastructure impacts of the tar sands project in Wayne County are also expected to be greater than those in Carbon County. In 1990, these infrastructure impacts are forecast to be between 23% and 50% in every category. These impacts would grow to make up over 50% of the totals in 1995. These concentrations would decrease over the next 10 years so that the demands resulting from the tar sands project would compose between 25% and 50% of the total demands in 2005.

4.3 IMPACT OF THE TAR SANDS TRIANGLE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS ON THE PARK AND RECREATION SYSTEM

The Tar Sands Triangle STSA is in close proximity and partially overlaps with the Canyonlands National Park and the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (see Fig. 4.3). Because of this fact, the potential development plans of the STSA under the two scenarios would have some effect on the park and recreation system. This section addresses some of the impacts that might occur as a result of the tar sands activities proposed for the Tar Sands Triangle STSA.

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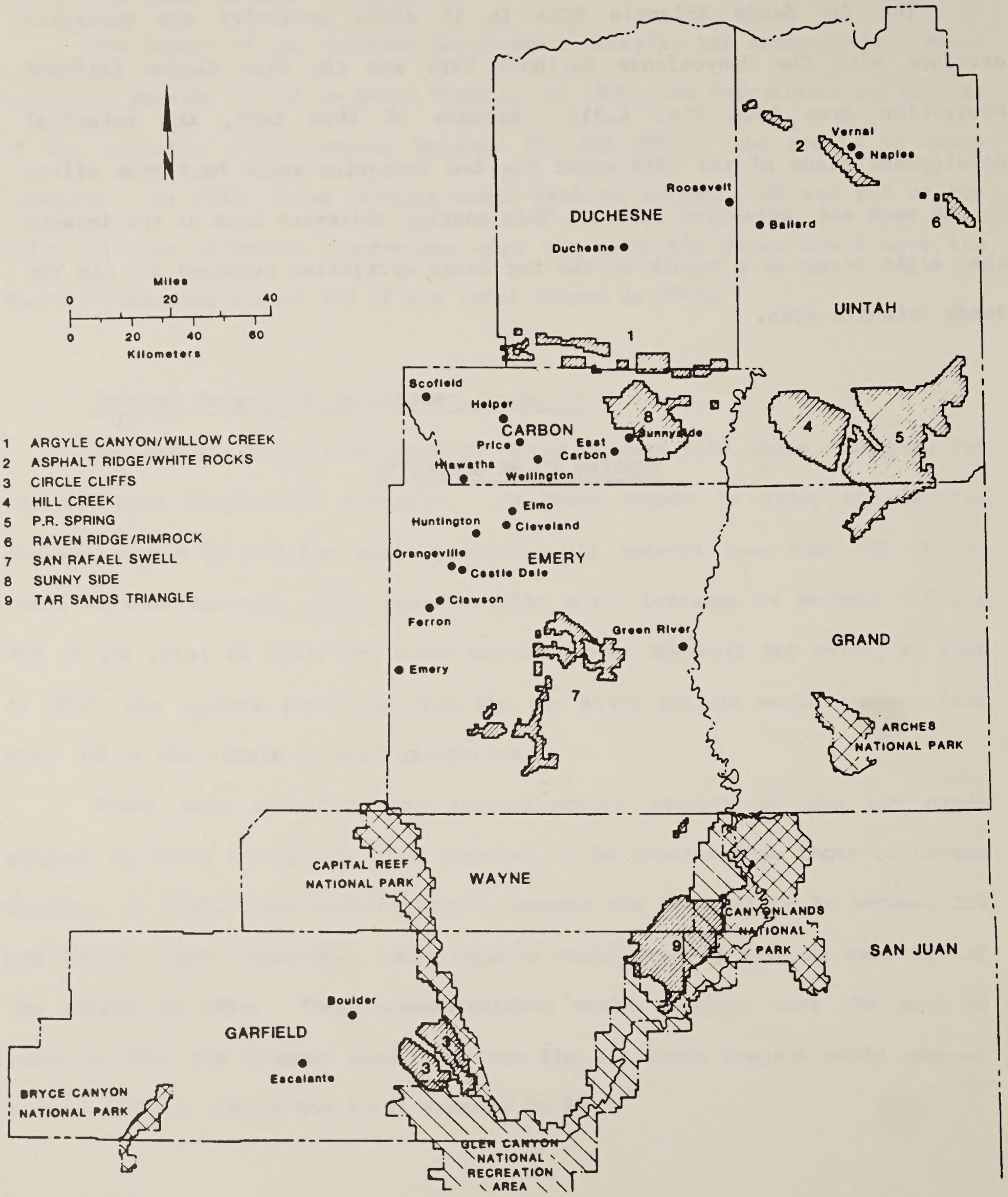

Fig. 4.3 Proximity of Tar Sands Triangle STSA to the Park and Recreation Areas in Southern Utah

5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section describes the cumulative impacts of the unitized development and partial conversion scenarios relative to the baseline projections. The baseline projections of the population and employment are the actual levels which would be attained in the five window years. Alternately, the employment and population figures for the unitized and partial conversion development scenarios are presented as a change from the baseline conditions.

5.1 TOTAL POPULATION IMPACTS BY COUNTY AND GROWTH STIMULI

The total population impacts projected to result under the various growth stimuli — unitized commercial and partial conversion development scenarios, and projected baseline -- are shown in Tables 5.1-5.3. Table 5.1 indicates the actual level of population impact; population by growth stimuli is presented as a change from baseline. These figures represent the increment over the baseline directly attributable to the proposed tar sands developments. Table 5.2 illustrates the proportional effects of the unitized and partial conversion scenarios. Table 5.3 presents the average annual growth rates for each of the two scenarios by county and time period. Figure 5.1 presents the total population which would result in the region under each of the two development scenarios.

Emery County is projected to account for at least 75% of the total population in the region. Population growth, however, would be greater in Wayne County. A county-by-county analysis follows.

Table 5.1 Total Population Impact by County and Growth Stimuli (1985-2005)

County and Window Year	Projected Baseline (1)	Change from Baseline Population, by Year: Unitized Development Scenario (2)	Change from Baseline Population, by Year: Partial Conversion Development Scenario (3)
Emery County			
1985	14,060	0	0
1990	14,840	151	145
1995	15,080	1,847	608
2000	14,730	351	112
2005	14,550	375	115
Wayne County			
1985	2,130	0	0
1990	2,340	146	142
1995	2,570	2,432	807
2000	2,740	1,049	354
2005	2,930	1,101	383

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

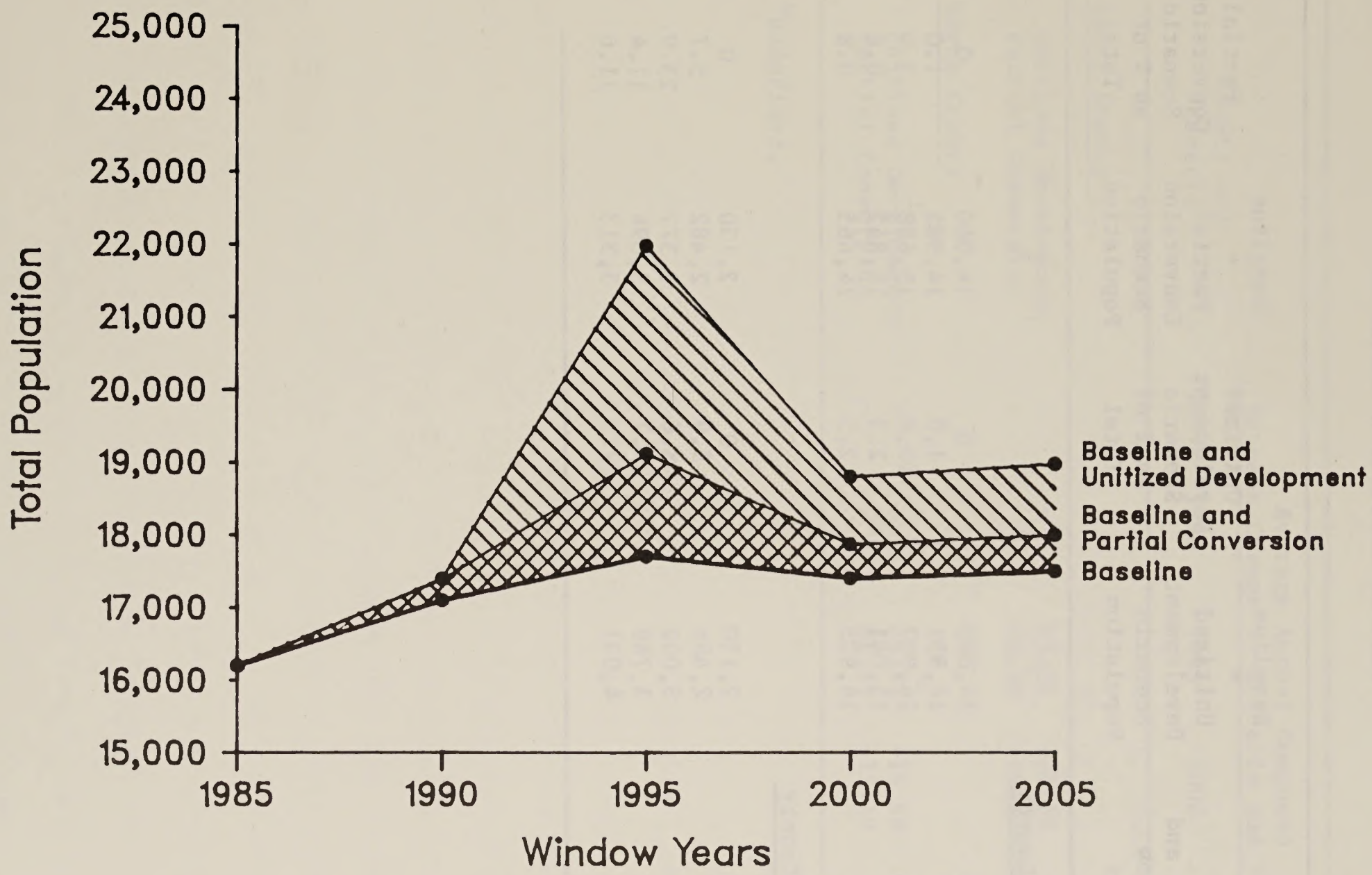

Fig. 5.1 Total Regional Population Impact by Growth Stimuli

Table 5.2 Proportion of Total Population Existing in Window Years Attributable to the Unitized Development and Partial Conversion Scenarios

County and Window Year	Baseline + Unitized Development Scenario Population	Unitized Development Scenario as % of Total	Baseline + Partial Conversion Scenario Population	Partial Conversion Scenario as % of Total
Emery County				
1985	14,060	0	14,060	0
1990	14,991	1.0	14,985	1.0
1995	16,927	10.9	15,688	3.9
2000	15,081	2.3	14,842	0.8
2005	14,925	2.5	14,665	0.8
Wayne County				
1985	2,130	0	2,130	0
1990	2,486	5.9	2,482	5.7
1995	5,002	48.6	3,377	23.9
2000	3,789	27.7	3,094	11.4
2005	4,031	27.3	3,313	11.6

Table 5.3 Average Annual Population Growth Rates by Development Scenario

County and Scenario	Average Annual Compound Percent Change by Scenario and Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Emery County					
Unitized Development	-	-[a]	65.01	-28.26	1.33
Partial Conversion	-	-[a]	33.20	-28.70	0.53
Wayne County					
Unitized Development	-	-[a]	75.52	-15.48	0.97
Partial Conversion	-	-[a]	41.55	-15.19	1.59

[a]Undefined.

Emery County

Unitized Development Scenario. The impacts on the population base in Emery County due to the proposed tar sands project are projected to be considerably smaller than in Wayne County. The unitized development scenario would account for 11% of the total population (baseline plus unitized development scenario) projected for Emery County in 1995 (see Table 5.2). Population impacts would range from 0 to 1847 under the unitized development scenario. The fastest growth would occur between 1990 and 1995, when additional population due to the unitized development scenario increases at a rate of 65.01% per year (Table 5.3). In 1995, there are projected to be an additional 1847 people in Emery County as a result of this scenario.

Partial Conversion Scenario. The population impacts in Emery County due to the partial conversion development scenario are projected to be substantially less than the impacts under the unitized development scenario. In 1995, there are projected to be 608 additional people as a result of development under the partial conversion scenario. This additional population would only make up 3.9% of the total population (baseline plus partial conversion scenario) in Emery County in 1995 (see Table 5.2). The fastest growth in population due to this scenario would occur between 1990 and 1995, when this additional population would increase by an average of 33.20% each year (see Table 5.3).

Wayne County

Unitized Development Scenario. Population growth trends in Wayne County are expected to be similar to those forecast for Emery County, but on a much larger scale. The unitized development scenario is projected to compose 48.6% of the total population (baseline plus unitized development scenario) forecast for Wayne County in 1995 (Table 5.2). The most rapid growth is expected to occur between 1990 and 1995, when population due to this scenario would increase a whopping 75.52% each year (Table 5.3). There are projected to be an additional 2,432 people in Wayne County in 1995 as a result of development under the unitized development scenario.

Partial Conversion Scenario. The partial conversion scenario would have much less effect on the population in Wayne County than the unitized development scenario. It is projected that the partial conversion scenario would generate 23.9% of the total population (baseline plus partial conversion scenario) in the county in 1995 (Table 5.2). The growth in total population forecast to occur under this scenario is 3377 in the year 1995. The fastest increase would again occur in the period 1990-1995, when the population growth generated by the partial conversion scenario would increase by 41.55% annually (Table 5.3).

5.2 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS BY COUNTY AND GROWTH STIMULI

The total employment impacts forecast to result under the different growth stimuli -- unitized commercial and partial conversion development scenarios, and projected baseline -- are presented in Tables 5.4-5.6. Table 5.4 shows the actual level of employment impact, presented as a change from

Table 5.4 Total Employment Impacts by County and Growth Stimuli (1985-2005)

County and Window Year	Projected Baseline (1)	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year: Unitized Development Scenario (2)	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year: Partial Conversion Development Scenario (3)
Emery County			
1985	6,730	0	0
1990	6,650	23	21
1995	6,770	282	92
2000	6,800	60	17
2005	6,880	65	22
Wayne County			
1985	960	0	0
1990	1,050	122	121
1995	1,130	1,734	599
2000	1,240	529	180
2005	1,360	540	186

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 5.5 Proportion of Total Employment Existing in Window Years Attributable to the Unitized Development and Partial Conversion Scenarios

County and Window Year	Baseline + Unitized Development Scenario Employment	Unitized Development Scenario as % of Total	Baseline + Partial Conversion Scenario Employment	Partial Conversion Scenario as % of Total
Emery County				
1985	6,730	0	6,730	0
1990	6,673	0.3	6,671	0.3
1995	7,052	4.0	6,862	1.3
2000	6,860	0.9	6,817	0.2
2005	6,945	0.9	6,902	0.3
Wayne County				
1985	960	0	960	0
1990	1,172	10.4	1,171	10.3
1995	2,864	60.5	1,729	34.6
2000	1,769	29.9	1,420	12.7
2005	1,900	28.4	1,546	12.0

Table 5.6 Average Annual Employment Growth Rates by Development Scenario

County and Scenario	Average Annual Compound Percent Change by Scenario and Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Emery County					
Unitized Development	-	-[a]	65.08	-26.62	1.61
Partial Conversion	-	-[a]	34.37	-28.66	5.29
Wayne County					
Unitized Development	-	-[a]	70.03	-21.14	0.41
Partial Conversion	-	-[a]	37.70	-21.37	0.66

[a]Undefined.

baseline for each growth stimuli. Table 5.5 presents the proportional impact of the unitized development and partial conversion scenarios. Table 5.6 shows the average annual growth rate during this time period by scenario and county. Figure 5.2 graphically illustrates the total employment which would result in the region as a result of each of the two development scenarios.

Emery County would account for over 70% of the total employment in the region. Employment growth, however, would be much greater in Wayne County.

Emery County

Unitized Development Scenario. In each of the two scenarios, employment impacts would be similar to the projected population impacts. The unitized development scenario would be responsible for a mere 4% of the total employment (baseline plus unitized development scenario) in the county in 1995. In each other window year, this concentration is less than 1% of the total (Table 5.5). Employment growth under this scenario would be 282 in 1995. The fastest increases would occur from 1990 to 1995, when employment due to the unitized development scenario would grow by 65.08% annually (Table 5.6).

Partial Conversion Scenario. The partial conversion scenario would create even less additional employment than the unitized development scenario (Table 5.4). Employment resulting from the partial conversion scenario would be 92 workers in 1995. This figure would represent 1.3% of the total employment (baseline plus partial conversion scenario) in the county in 2005 (Table 5.5).

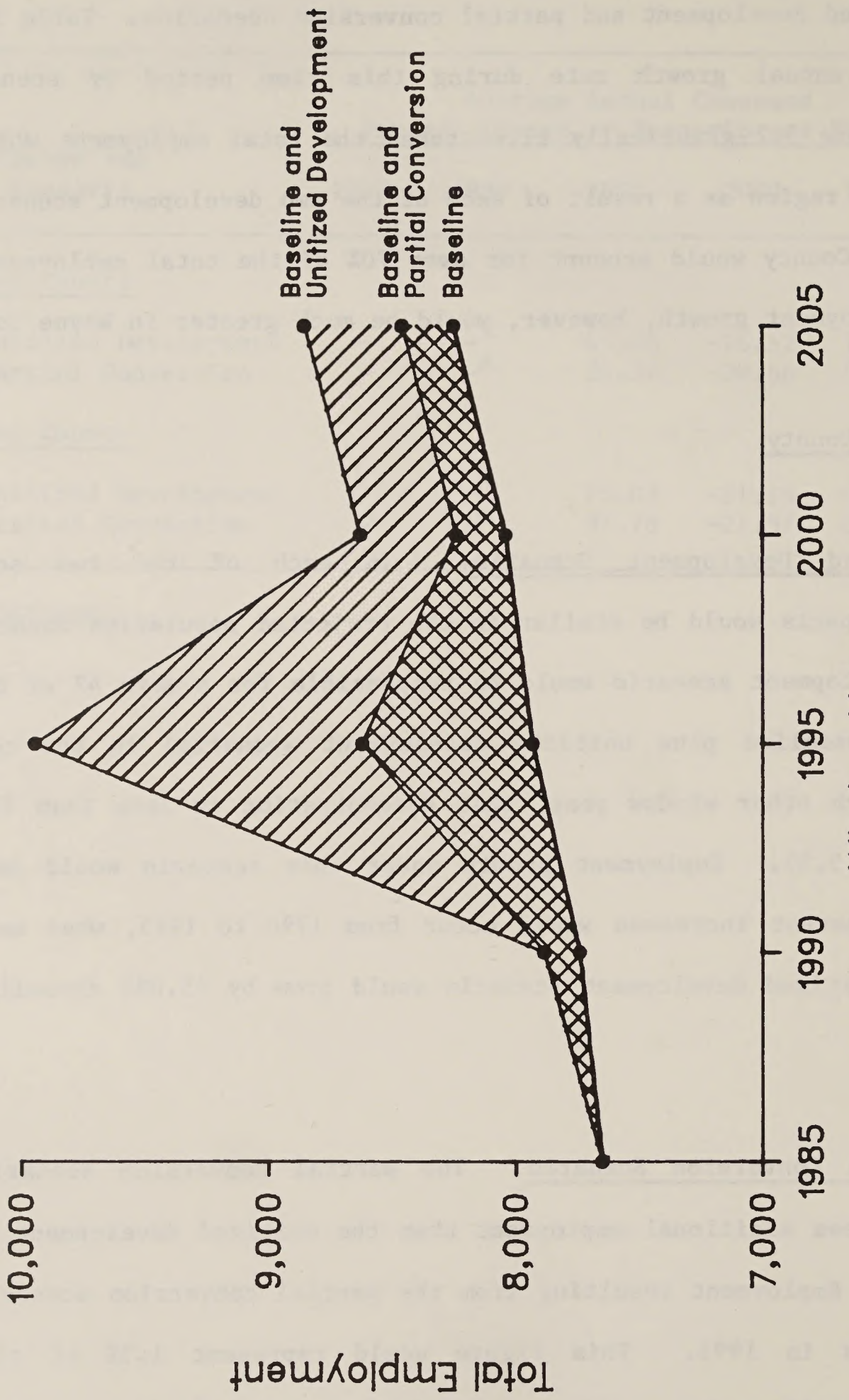

Fig. 5.2 Total Regional Employment Impact by Growth Stimuli

Wayne County

Unitized Development Scenario. Development under the unitized development scenario is projected to result in 1,734 additional jobs in Wayne County in 1995 (Table 5.4). This additional employment would compose 60.5% of the total employment projected for the county in 1995 (Table 5.5). The fastest growth in additional employment would occur in the period 1990-1995, when employment resulting from the unitized development scenario would increase by 70.03% per year (Table 5.6).

Partial Conversion Scenario. Development under the partial conversion scenario would result in considerably less impact on the county employment totals. The additional employment in 1995, attributable to the partial conversion scenario, would be 599 workers. This expansion in employment would make up 34.6% of the total county employment in the year 1995. Once again, the fastest growth would occur between 1990 and 1995, when the employment resulting under this scenario would increase by 37.7% annually.

APPENDIX A

ANALYTICAL METHODS, ASSUMPTIONS AND MODELS USED IN THE ANALYSIS

This appendix identifies the assumptions and analytical methods used in this report, and includes a discussion of the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Simulation Model (UPED), and the Spatial Allocation Model (SAM). The summary descriptions of UPED and SAM are extracted from the Uintah Basin Synfuels Development report per the instructions of the authors.

A.1 STUDY CONDITIONS, ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

A.1.1 Baseline Projections

Population and Employment

The baseline projections contained in this report reflect the future based on the existing economic structure of the areas and the changing demographic characteristics of the population. The baseline is not a prediction of the future but rather an attempt to depict the direction current trends are likely to take in the area without tar sands development. Alternative projections which assume tar sands development are then compared to the baseline projection to determine the impact that tar sands development will have on the area. Characteristic of the baseline projections are declining rates of growth over time. It is assumed that with a given economic structure, an area will begin to stabilize over the years as its economy matures; under these conditions accelerated growth would require increases in the basic employment sectors that would change the area's economic structure. The Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Projection Model (UPED) and the Spatial Allocation Model (SAM) were applied in making the baseline projections.

Obviously a recession of the magnitude we have experienced will have an impact on baseline projections for Utah. These projections were produced before the severity of the 1981-82 national recession and its full impact on the state of Utah became apparent. These projections assume that the national recession would have ended in 1982 and that recovery would occur during 1983 and that 1983 would be a growth year. The projections also assume that the recession will have no permanent deleterious structural effect on the state's energy and minerals industries or on the economy in general. The validity of this assumption cannot be determined until a national recovery is well under way.

The baseline projections have been allocated to the census county divisions with the Spatial Allocation Model (SAM).* In allocating the areawide baseline projections among the constituent CCDs, a number of crucial assumptions were made. The most important of these is that the proportional distribution among these CCDs of each sector's basic employment would retain the pattern currently observed. Also assumed was the continuation of current inter-CCD trade patterns. The Price and Vernal CCDs are assumed to continue serving as the highest order market centers for most industrial sectors, with the other CCDs purchasing substantial amounts of goods and services from these areas. The Roosevelt CCDs also serves as a high order center, especially as a source of commodities for the Duchesne and Uintah-Ouray CCDs, but Roosevelt does continue to procure substantial quantities of goods and services from Vernal.

The community level baseline projections were developed with the cooperation of representatives of the local governments. Primarily the

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*See Section A.2 for a description of SAM.

Southeast Utah Association of Governments, the Uintah Basin Association of Governments and the Carbon and Uintah County Planning offices. The basic assumption is that the proportion of the population which was historically located in incorporated communities would continue. Exceptions were made where there exists constraints to growth based on current capacities and existing plans for expansion of services and facilities.

The baseline projections have incorporated assumptions regarding coal production, oil and gas development, uranium development, manufacturing, power plant construction and commuting patterns which are important in understanding the baseline projections. The following discussion describes these assumptions; the counties with projections based on similar assumptions are discussed together.

Duchesne and Uintah Counties. In Duchesne and Uintah Counties basic employment in the oil and gas industry is projected to increase during the 1980's (5.5% annual rate) but at slower rates of growth than were evidenced during the seventies. Oil and gas employment did increase significantly during the early part of the 80's but currently oil and gas activity has slowed. How long this industry would stay depressed cannot yet be forseen. In the baseline projection, the oil and gas industry is projected to reach maturity in 1990 and remain constant thereafter.

In Uintah County the construction of the Bonanza Power Plant would create a small peaking of employment in 1984 and would contribute to the increase in basic employment as it moves into the operations phase. Construction of the portions of the Central Utah Project (CUP) -- water development projects -- are also assumed in the baseline. CUP would provide

800 jobs through 1985 declining to less than 200 by 1990. Very little change is anticipated in other basic sectors in the baseline projections.

Carbon and Emery Counties. In Carbon and Emery counties the baseline projections assumed growth in coal production to increase from 12.6 million tons in 1980 and move toward the target of 21.6 MTPY by 1990. During 1982 coal production exceeded 17 million tons per year. However, recent layoffs in this industry would reduce production in 1983 and it would appear that the short term projections (1983) have been overstated. It is still too early to tell whether or not the longer term projections for the coal industry have been overstated. The demand for coal would be created primarily by the development of the first two units of the Intermountain Power Project and units 3 and 4 of the Hunter Power Plant complex. After 1990, coal production is assumed to remain stable.* Production is allocated among the census county divisions (CCDs) in accordance with expectations of industry and local planners. Coal mining in the Green River CCD is assumed to be phased out by 1983 in the baseline projection.

The Utah Power and Light's power plant construction plans include units 3 and 4 of the Hunter Power Plant. Unit 3 is assumed to be completed on schedule in 1983. The Hunter Unit 4 is assumed to be delayed three years from its original schedule; construction would begin in 1985 with completion scheduled in 1987. Other sectors which drive growth in the local economy are assumed to follow historical paths throughout the projection period.

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*Information from *Utah Energy Facility Siting Study -- Chapter 8 -- Utah Coal Resources*, Utah Consortium for Energy Research and Education, 1981, was used extensively in developing coal demand forecasts.

Grand County. Uranium mining has formed the economic base of this county for several decades and has been the source of historical boom periods for this county. This industry also has experienced periods of decline which is the current state of the industry; the price of processed uranium ore fell from $42.00 per pound in 1978 to about $27.00 per pound in 1981. Uranium production and employment are assumed to remain at their 1982 depressed levels throughout the year 2000. This assumption was developed from information provided by local planners, industry representatives and from national uranium production forecasts. Oil and gas development was assumed to grow at a 2.4% annual rate throughout the decade and remain stable thereafter. Other driving sectors (e.g., tourism) are assumed to follow historical paths throughout the projection period.

Garfield County. Much interest and discussion has centered around coal development in the Alton fields, and the use of this coal to fire the proposed Allen Power Plant near Las Vegas, Nevada. This project is currently on hold and must overcome several obstacles before it becomes reality. Because of the uncertainty associated with this project and because coal development has historically not been a significant part of the economic structure of the area, Alton coal development or any associated power plant development was not included in the baseline projections. Uranium mining at Ticaboo in Eastern Garfield County, is assumed to remain constant at late 1982 depressed levels until 19895 when it is assumed to increase to its early 1982 levels and remain constant thereafter. Tourism and trade are assumed to continue to be the driving force behind any growth in Garfield County under a baseline conditions. Growth in these industries is assumed to follow historical growth patterns. Agriculture is assumed to decline over the projection period

consistent with historical trends. Commuting patterns are assumed to remain fairly constant as identified from employers and other primary data sources.

Wayne County. The economic base of Wayne County is comprised of agriculture and government employment. Agriculture is assumed to remain constant through the projection period. Basic employment government is assumed to grow slightly through the projection period consistent with historical growth rates.

Personal Income and Wages

The analysis of income and wages was carried out at the county levels, and the data are provided in 1980 dollars.

The average monthly rates for the six counties from 1975 to 1980 for each major non-agricultural employment sector are provided in the report. Mining, construction, and transportation, communication, and utilities have historically had the highest average wage levels. Under the proposed developments, increased employment would be concentrated in the mining and construction sectors.

The relationship between the state's per capita income and the per capita income of the counties were utilized in projecting baseline county personal income figures.* The relationship of county per capita income to the average state per capita income is provided in the report. The baseline income projections for the state assumed an annual growth rate of 1.7%; by the year 2000 the state per capita income would be $11,568. Carbon County

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*The approach for projection of county personal income was developed by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

achieved high average per capita income levels relative to the state in the last half of the 1970s. It is assumed that this phenomenon would be reversed during the next two decades and that by the year 2000, Carbon County per capita personal income would equal that of the state. Per capita personal income in Emery, Grand and Uintah counties are presumed to stabilize at 100% of the state figures for the entire projection period. Per capita income in Duchesne County has risen relative to the state average through the 1970s. This trend is assumed to continue with per capita income for Duchesne County reaching 95% of the state figure. Personal income in Garfield and Wayne counties has been consistently below the state average; it has been assumed that these counties would maintain per capita income levels that would be 85%, and 80% of the state average, respectively, over the projection period.

A.1.2 Impact Projections

Areawide Impacts

The modeling of economic and demographic impacts through the use of the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model (UPED) was accomplished by splitting the area of analysis into two regions. The Uintah Basin region which includes Duchesne, Uintah, and Daggett counties in Utah and the county census divisions of Rangely and Dinosaur in Rio Blanco and Moffatt in Northeast Colorado. The second region, the Southeast Utah region includes Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan counties and the Hanksville CCD in Wayne County and the Escalante CCD in Garfield County. These two regions interact economically to only a limited extent and are considered separate economic regions. For this report they were treated separately for modeling purposes.

CCD Level Impacts

Under the High Commercial Development Scenario, the tar sands development proposals are in areas where little or no existing population centers or communities exist. For example, the P.R. Springs STSA, near the border of Uintah and Grand Counties, would be primarily accessed VIA I-70 near the small town of Cisco, a small unincorporated town in the Thompson CCD. The Tar Sands Triangle STSA would be accessed from State Route 10 near Hanksville, another very small unincorporated community. Population centers are quite some distance from either of these STSAs and for this reason it was assumed that any development of the magnitude being proposed would require the development of a new community. These new communities would be developed at the existing communities of Cisco and Hanksville or would be developed nearer the projects.

The Spatial Allocation Model (SAM) was used to allocate the MCD-level impact projections produced by the UPED Model among affected community groups (Census County Divisions or CCDs). SAM allocations are based upon commuting patterns of the tar sands operations and construction work forces, historical industrial sector-specific trading patterns and assumed changes in these trading patterns. Such trading patterns changes would be expected to result from growth in currently lower order-low self sufficiency CCDs which would be heavily impacted by the tar sands developments.

The trading pattern assumptions are incorporated into a set of SAM calibration parameters, called SPINTs. Estimation of the SPINT parameters constitutes the primary analytical task in the SAM calibration. In both the Uintah Basin and Southeast Area, the trading pattern assumptions used in the tar sands impact analysis were based largely on those developed for the current baseline calibration.

As part of the baseline calibration, continuation of current inter-CCD trading patterns was assumed. Vernal CCD is assumed to continue serving as the highest order market center for most industrial sectors, with the other CCDs purchasing substantial amounts of goods and service from Vernal. The Roosevelt CCD also serves as a high order center,especially as a source of commodities for the Duchesne and Uintah-Ouray CCDs, but Roosevelt does continue to procure substantial quantities of goods and services from Vernal. The only exceptions are in the Nonmetal-Nonfuel Mining (gravel pits) and Construction sectors where minor adjustments were made such that each CCD experiencing major growth impacts is projected to become more self-sufficient in providing its residents with these sectoral services.

The bulk of the Southeast Utah trading pattern assumptions are derived from the baseline calibration. Thus, the Price CCD remains throughout the projection period as the highest order center in the MCD, with the Moab CCD being the major second level service center dealing primarily with the San Juan and Grand counties CCDs.

Several additions and modification were required, however, in order to deal appropriately with the issues addressed in the present study. First, the assumption was made that if any of the STSAs are developed in the Thompson, Escalante or Hanksville CCDs, the local economies -- either in the form of existing communities or new towns -- would become more self-sufficient. This would occur roughly to the same degree as that of the Price CCD in the Baseline. This assumption seems reasonable in light of (1) remoteness of these areas from existing major shopping area, combined with (2) the large number of high income basic jobs which would be directly associated with tar sands development. The minor amount of services to be provided to the Thompson, Hanksville, and Escalante CCDs from outside of their local economies

are assumed to be equally distributed among the Price CCD and the Rest of the World area (i.e., Richfield, Cedar City, Grand Junction, etc.). In the case of the state school's sector, it was assumed that such services will be provided in equal proportions by institutions located in the Price CCD and the Rest of the World area. None of these three CCDs are assumed to become a trading destination for residents of any other CCD.

Two CCDs, the East Carbon, Green River and Thompson CCDs are projected to undergo substantial trade pattern changes in response to the proposed tar sands developments. The East Carbon and Green River CCDs are assumed to become much more self-sufficient than they are in the Baseline Projection. This reflects the major influx of high basic employment. These CCDs are, however, assumed to become less self-sufficient than do the Thompson, Hanksville, and Escalante CCDs due to the continued close proximity of the larger Price and Moab CCD trading centers -- which are assumed to continue to serve part of the requirements of East Carbon and Green River.

As was discussed earlier, a major community is assumed to be developed in the Thompson and Hanksville CCDs, if the P.R. Springs and Tar Sands Triangle STSAs are developed. To account for these new towns (or major expansions of existing unincorporated communities) these CCDs are assumed to become much more self-sufficient in all industrial sectors, while most of the out-of-CCD shopping would occur in the Rest of the World area, including Grand Junction Colorado.

In all sectors, Rest-of-World residents are assumed to purchase all of their goods and services from outside the Southeast area. Finally, as in the Uintah Basin, all CCDs are assumed to become much more self-sufficient in the Nonmetal-Nonfuel Mining and Construction sectors.

Commuting Assumptions

A two-step procedure was used to develop commuting pattern assumptions for the workers directly involved in the construction and operations phases of the tar sands projects. First, a simple gravity model was applied based on existing community size and estimated road distance from each STSA. Exponents of 1.019 and 2.0 were applied to the distance estimates for the construction and operations work forces, respectively. Second, the results of the gravity model were reviewed by local planners and modified where appropriate to reflect the local conditions and opinions. The commuting patterns adopted for each of the STSAs are presented in Table A.1 and A.2.

Community Level Projections

Allocation of the SAM CCD level projections were accomplished by using assumptions developed by local planners. Primarily the Southeast Utah Association of Governments, the Uintah Basin Association of Governments and the Carbon and Uintah County Planning offices. Assumptions were made based on (1) existing capacities for residential and commercial development and constraints to growth, and (2) existing plans for expansion of services and facilities.

Work Force Assumptions

The manpower profiles used to drive the economic and demographic impact analysis were provided by the BLM. As mentioned earlier, construction work force were used separately from those of the operations work force, based on the assumption that construction workers living in communities exert less demand on public and private goods and services than do permanent operations

Table A.1 Commuting Patterns for Tar Sands Development
Direct Employees — Uintah Basin

STSA	Proportion of Employees Living in CCD					
	Duchesne	Roosevelt	North Uintah Ouray	South Uintah Ouray	Vernal	Rangely, Colorado
Argyle Canyon/Willow Creek (Uintah Basin portion)						
Construction	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiterocks/Asphalt Ridge						
Construction	-	.36	.13	.11	.40	-
Operation	-	.30	.37	.10	.23	-
Hill Creek						
Construction	-	.32	-	.16	.52	-
Operation	-	.31	-	.17	.52	-
Raven Ridge						
Construction	-	.16	-	.02	.72	.10
Operation	-	.08	-	.01	.81	.10

Table A.2 Commuting Patterns of Tar Sands Development
Direct Employees — Southern Tar Sands Area

STSA	Proportion of Employees Living in CCD									
	Helper	Price	East Carbon	Castledale Huntington	Emery Ferron	Green River	Thompson	Hanksville	Escalante	Mesa Co., Colorado
Argyle Canyon/Willow Creek (STSA Portion)										
Construction	.31	.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operation	.39	.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunnyside										
Construction	.10	.49	.26	.10	-	.05	-	-	-	-
Operation	.07	.50	.33	.08	-	.02	-	-	-	-
P.R. Spring										
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	.87	-	-	.13
Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
San Rafael Swell										
Construction	-	-	-	.53	.28	.16	-	.03	-	-
Operation	-	-	-	.33	.29	.21	-	.17	-	-
Tar Sands Triangle										
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	.50	-	.50	-	-
Operation	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	.75	-	-
Circle Cliffs										
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-

workers. There are two reasons for this effect: first, because of their temporary nature; and second, because they have a higher propensity to be either single, unaccompanied by families or to have smaller families. The construction workers for the tar sands projects are assumed to behave similarly to major project construction workers, in terms of both household size (dependency ratio) and geographic dispersion of residences. Information on construction worker characteristics was taken from *Construction Worker Profile*, developed by Mountain West Research.

It should be noted that different work force estimates for the AMOCO project in the Sunnyside STSA were used in the Regional Analysis as opposed to the Sunnyside Site Specific analysis. BLM received changes to this project after the Regional Analysis had been completed. This difference in work force numbers was addressed in the letter April 20, 1983 from BLM to Mr. Hugh Garbowski of Standard Oil Company.

Personal Income Impacts

The impact on personal income resulting from the development of tar sands leases is based on: changes in the population of the impact area; changes in the number and industrial mix of jobs in the area; changes in per capita property incomes, transfer payments, and personal contributions to social insurance; and changes in wage rates in each industrial sector. The relevant population and industry-specific employment figures are the employment and population impact projections which are presented for each alternative.

Average monthly wages for each industrial sector are projected by selecting a representative 1980 wage payments for that sector in the impact area. This figure is projected to increase at the average annual rate of

growth of per capita personal income assumed for the State of Utah (1.724% per year) in the baseline personal income projection described previously. Projected average monthly wages and personal income are presented in 1980 dollars through the study.

The average monthly wage for each of the industrial sectors is based on the Carbon County experience. The assumption was based on the similarities of the development of mined mineral resources as a major economic sector in relatively isolated rural areas. Incomes accruing to individual persons rather than persons as economic producers, are typically categorized as properly incomes (interest, rents, dividends) plus transfer payments (unemployment compensation, welfare) minus individual contributions to social insurance. These components were aggregated into a single category. Per capita income in this category within the State of Utah is assumed to be the same percentage of its national counterpart as is per capita personal income as a whole (83%). The resultant per capita figure is then increased at the same average annual rate as are the various wage rates to produce annual projections of per capita property income plus transfer payments minus personal social insurance contribution figures.

Under both of the tar sands developments scenarios the relatively higher per capita income would be anticipated with the projected increases in mining (associated with proposed leasing) because of the higher wages paid in the mining and construction sectors.

A.2 MODELS

A.2.1 Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model

The Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Simulation (UPED) Model is the official model used by the Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office to project population and employment growth in the state.* The UPED model is a hybrid of two standard population and economic projection methodologies: (1) the cohort survival model and (2) the economic base model. In the three-component, cohort survival population model, future population levels are projected from base year figures by adding births, subtracting deaths, and adding net in-migration or subtracting net out-migration. The values of each of the three components of population change (births, deaths, and migration) are projected as a function of the initial year values and the resultant increments are added or subtracted to generate the first projection year's values. The process is then repeated to generate the second projection year's values and so on to the last projection year. The population is disaggregated into appropriate subgroups, called cohorts, whose values are projected over time. In UPED, sex and single year of age cohorts are used. Through the projection years, of course, each cohort ages and its behavior with respect to demand for goods and services, labor force participation, fertility, mortality, and geographic mobility varies with the aging process.

According to the economic base concept, for all but the largest areas (i.e., national-continental regions), the primary determinant of the level of

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*Weaver, Rodger, et al., UPED 79 - Report on the Revisions of the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Model (UPED), Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Business, University of Utah and Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1980.

economic activity, and consequently of population size, is the amount of goods and services produced for export to other areas. Increases or decreases in basic (export) employment produce corresponding changes in the number of households deriving their income from these sectors. These changes, in turn, produce changes in the demand for goods and services produced locally for the local consumption. (These local production/local consumption activities are referred to variously as nonbasic, service, residentiary, or population dependent sectors.) Initial changes in population dependent sectors, in turn, produce changes in population and in household incomes, which generate further changes until, finally, a given projected initial change in basic sector employment will produce a "multipliered" change in population dependent and local employment as well as in population.

In UPED, the economic base methodology is adapted to affect population projection through the migration component. Population projections, in turn, generate residentiary employment for each level of basic employment. Thus, the cohort survival and economic base methodologies are combined in UPED to form a complex systems model. The workings of the UPED Model and of its key data requirements are presented in Fig. A.1. The top three boxes represent the natural increase (births and deaths), again, and the nonemployment related part of the migration components of UPED's population project methodology.

The initial (year t) population, consisting of a census-type count or estimate of all people residing in the area by age and sex is adjusted to reflect the temporary absence of some individuals who are permanent residents (an increase) and/or the temporary presence of individuals who are not permanent resident population is then survived by applying cohort specific survival rates. The result is the subset of the initial resident population expected to still be alive the next year. Members of each cohort have aged

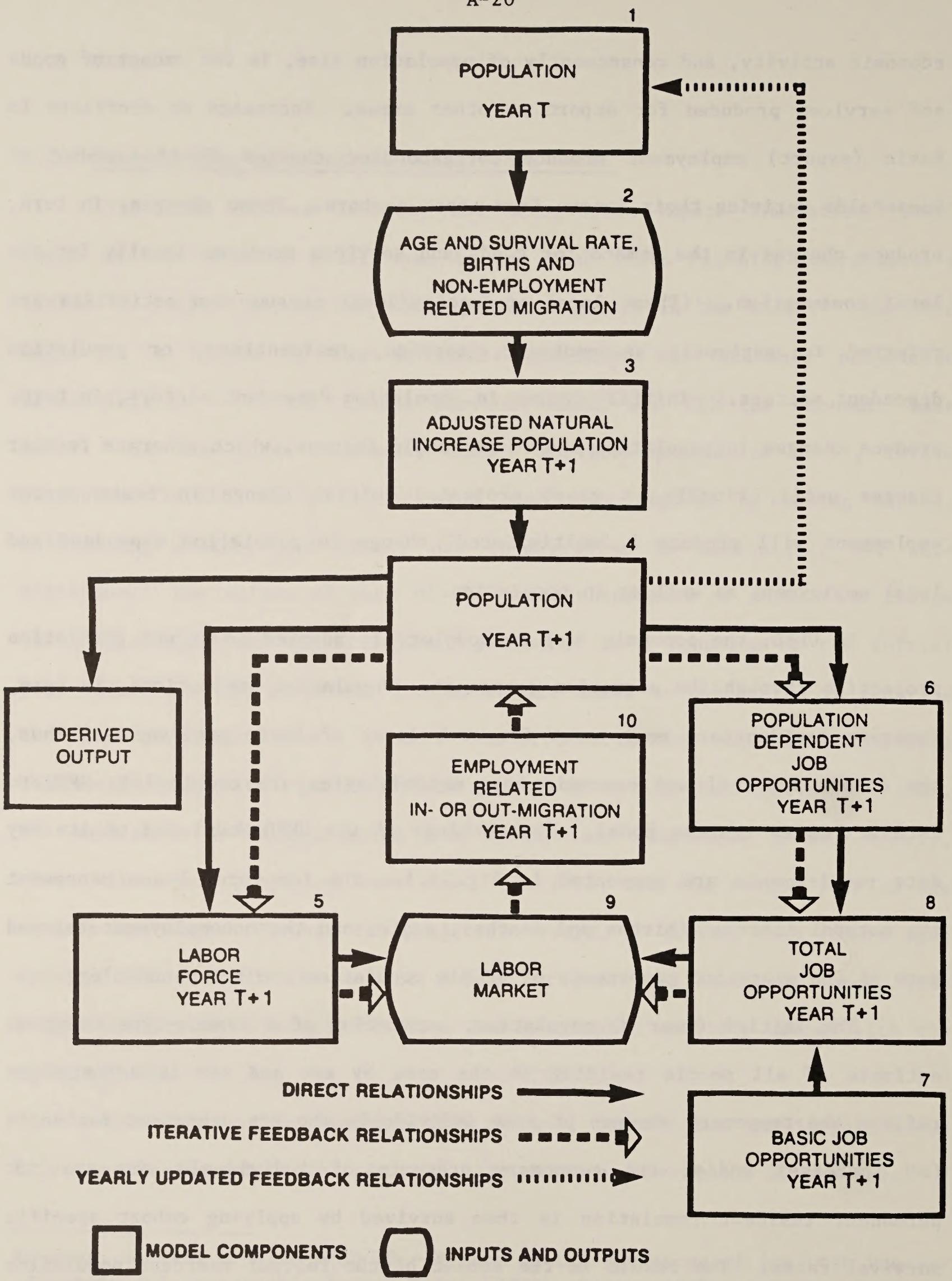

Fig. A.1 Utah Process and Demographic Impact Simulation Model General Flow Chart (Source: Ref.)

one year. The aged-survived population is adjusted to reflect projected levels of temporary absence (a decrease) or presence (an increase) and permanent nonemployment related in-(increase) and out-(decrease) migration. Total births are projected by applying a vector of age specific birth rates to the female component of this adjusted aged-survived population. Infants' sex composition and infant mortality are also projected at this stage. The result of these calculations, as shown in Box 3, is the Adjusted Natural Increase Population at Year t+1, which becomes the initial estimate of population in that year (Box 4).

The first approximation population projection is the source of two elements of Labor Market Analysis: (1) the initial (pre-employment related migration) Labor Force and (2) initial Population Dependent Job Opportunities at Year t+1 (Boxes 5 and 6, respectively). The Labor Force is derived by applying projected age and sex specific labor force participation rates to the projected population. The projected participation rates are dependent upon both extrapolations of their secular trends and year-to-year changes in area economic opportunity.

Population dependent job opportunities are projected as dependent upon (1) the size and age composition of the population, (2) projected sector specific ratios of area per capita residentiary employment to national employment per capita, and (3) projections of national residentiary employment by sector and/or national population by cohort. Thus, changes in the size and/or demographic composition of the population, in the capability of the area to produce goods and services for its own consumption, and/or national economic and demographic conditions can all influence the projection of each sectors population dependent job opportunities. The most critical operational assumptions here are the local-national per capita residentiary employment

relatives. Of special importance is the ability to adjust these assumptions to reflect structural changes as market expansion leads to import substitution possibilities.

As Box 7 indicates, basic employment demand is exogenously projected by sector and treated parametrically in UPED. These projections of basic employment are varied to reflect the different economic developments to be analyzed. For example, to project the impacts of a particular power plant, the direct basic employment by industrial sector involved in constructing and operating the plant would be added to a baseline basic employment projections and the sum would serve as the basic job opportunities input for that power plant's UPED run.

Basic and population dependent job opportunities are summed to produce Total Job Opportunities at Year t+1 (Box 8). This, initial value for both the supply of and demand for labor are introduced into the Labor Market component of UPED, where they are used to calculate the projected unemployment rate as an index of the area's economic opportunities. This rate is compared against a parametrically established "normal" range of unemployment rates. If it is higher than the upper bound of the range -- the out-migration triggering rate -- this is taken to indicate inadequate opportunities for the natural increase population and Employment related Out-Migration at t+1 is projected. Alternatively, if it is below the lower bound -- the in-migration triggering prosperity is indicated and Employment Related In-Migration at Year t+1 is projected.

The amount of migration projected is sufficient to provide the labor force required to adjust the unemployment rate to the relevant triggering rate, assuming no change in population dependent job opportunities. The demographic detail of this migration reflects cohort difference in (1) labor

force participation rates, (2) migration propensities, and (3) the composition of the source population (local population for out-migration, national population for in-migration).

Of course, the assumption stressed in the previous paragraph, that job opportunities do not change as a result of migration, is invalid. The migration of workers and their families increases or decreases population dependent job opportunities. This first short dash arrows in Fig. A.1 indicate the interactive nature of the UPED solution to this interdependence problem. The iterative process continues until the calculated unemployment rate is satisfactorily close to the relevant triggering rate, at which time a solution is achieved and no further migration or employment changes are calculated. Final population, migration, and employment outputs are presented with the former being used to derive projections of households, labor force, and school age population. The solution value for projected population is then fed back into the Model (long dash arrow in Fig. A.1 serve as the initial population vector for the next projection year).

A.2.2 The Spatial Allocation Model (SAM)

The Spatial Allocation Model (SAM) is a computerized process for distributing MCD-level UPED projections of population and employment among constituent CCDs. SAM allocates total regional population and sector-specific employment among CCDs subject to the employment requirements of the geographically located basic industries and simultaneously consistent with the population-serving residentiary employment.

The allocation of residentary employment reflects trading patterns among the CCDs based upon the structure of service centers and the distribution of population. This allocation of residentiary employment

projections is based upon an important simplifying assumption: the number of jobs required to fulfill residentiary demand for goods and services, on a per capita basis, is independent of the location of both the residences of the population demanding these goods and services and locations of the jobs themselves. In other words, each individual is assumed to demand the same amount of each good or service produced in the CCD regardless of which CCD he lives in and regardless of whether his demand is met by a job located in his CCD of residence or in some other, higher order, market center CCD.

The relationship between the goods and services demanding population of one area, and the allocation of CCDs of total MCD residentiary employment is given by the elements of a "SPINT" (for SPatial INTeraction) matrix. The elements of the SPINT matrix represent the proportion of the total demand exerted by the residents in each area that will be met by jobs located in each area, e.g., a SPINT value of 0.25 relating demand in one area to supply from another indicates that 25% of the demand exerted by the residents of the demanding area would be met by jobs located in the supply area. (Including, of course, a value for own provision, r=c). Producing the SPINT matrices for each industry is the major calibration task in applying SAM. A potential model, linear in distance and employment, is used to calibrate the SPINTs in this application.

Thus, the jobs located in each CCD are the sum of the exogenously allocated basic employment and population-market center structure determined residentiary employment allocation. SAMs population allocation procedure is based, interactively, on the allocation of employment. It is recognized, however, that the CCD in which a job is located need not be the CCD of residence of the worker holding that job, i.e., the phenomenon of commuting must be dealt with. To accomplish this, a CCD x CCD matrix (COMMUT) is

specified for each industry. The elements of the COMMUT matrices are the proportion of jobs in each CCD held by workers living in each CCD (including, of course, the CCD where the jobs are located -- the noncommuting workers).

Application of CCD-specific whole population labor force participation rate and unemployment rate assumptions to the resulting sum of all workers by CCD of residence produces the allocation of the total MCD population projection to the CCD level and completes the allocation procedure. SAM outputs consist of yearly allocations of total population (age and sex detail are not maintained in SAM) and of employment by a 27-sector aggregation of the 66 UPED sectors.

A.2.3 The Energy Development Commuting Distribution Gravity Model

The gravity models used by APA Planning and Research to distribute the construction and operations work forces for the respective energy projects among the communities took the general form:

$$NL_i = \frac{A_i}{A_{Total}}$$

where

NL_i = The proportion of the work force (construction or operations) associated with a given project, residing in community i.

A_i = The attractiveness of community i.

A_{Total} = The sum of A_i over all the communities (in this case, Roosevelt/Myton/Ballard, Vernal/Ashley Valley, and Rangely).

The values for A_i are determined by the function:

$$A_i = \frac{POP_i}{D_{ij} B_j}$$

where

A_i = Attractiveness of the community.

POP_i = Population of community i (1980).

D_{ij} = Distance between community i and project j.

B_j = Commuting distance elasticity, which measures the responsiveness of workers to distance from the project site.

Studies by the authors of *Characteristics and Settlement Patterns of Energy-Related Operating Workers in the Northern Great Plains* and Construction Worker Profile produced a commuting distance elasticity (B_j) of 1.019 for construction workers. This elasticity for construction workers was used in this study. It was assumed however, that given high gasoline prices and the relatively long distances from any community to the Unitah Basin synfuels projects, the more permanent operations workers would be more sensitive to travel. Therefore a commuting distance elasticity of 2.0 was used for operations workers.

APPENDIX B

1980 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTY, CCD AND COMMUNITY

EMERY COUNTY

WAYNE COUNTY

CONTENTS

AREA	PAGE
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Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	B-9
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Huntington	B-25
Orangeville	B-29
Emery-Ferron CCD	B-33
Emery	B-38
Ferron	B-41
Green River CCD	B-45
Green River	B-49

EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 MCD: PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	11451
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	11451
FARM	294
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	496
NONFARM	11157
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	10955
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	5317
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	11451

2. FAMILIES

	2819

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	11189
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	131
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	18
CHINESE	16
FILIPINO	2
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	7
VIETNAMESE	6
HAWAIIAN	1
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	29
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	44
NOT SPANISH	8

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	11255
MEXICAN	133
PUERTO RICAN	9
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	45
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	9

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	396	173
1 AND 2 YEARS	814	402
3 AND 4 YEARS	688	323
5 YEARS	325	155
6 YEARS	306	140
7 TO 9 YEARS	719	346
10 TO 13 YEARS	845	450
14 YEARS	185	81
15 YEARS	196	109
16 YEARS	211	121
17 YEARS	197	94
18 YEARS	196	107
19 YEARS	193	82
20 YEARS	213	100
21 YEARS	184	92
22 TO 24 YEARS	659	322
25 TO 29 YEARS	1035	522
30 TO 34 YEARS	826	381
35 TO 44 YEARS	1144	544
45 TO 54 YEARS	764	367
55 TO 59 YEARS	331	144
60 AND 61 YEARS	89	50
62 TO 64 YEARS	163	90
65 TO 74 YEARS	471	246
75 TO 84 YEARS	250	131
85 YEARS AND OVER	51	32

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	196
WHITE	152
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	4
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	40

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	763	464
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	2685	2639
SEPARATED	36	42
WIDOWED	48	279
DIVORCED	107	110

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	1861	883
5 TO 14 YEARS	2267	1105
15 TO 59 YEARS	6047	2920
60 TO 64 YEARS	249	137
65 YEARS AND OVER	765	407
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	20	9
5 TO 14 YEARS	56	39
15 TO 59 YEARS	48	31
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	7	2
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	46	21
15 TO 59 YEARS	30	21
60 TO 64 YEARS	3	3
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	43	22
5 TO 14 YEARS	43	15
15 TO 59 YEARS	100	52
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	10	4

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	414	37	5
EVER MARRIED	613	866	539
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	.7	2.6	3.8

EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 MCD: PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CO:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	3284
1 PERSON	414
2 PERSONS	830
3 PERSONS	508
4 PERSONS	616
5 PERSONS	414
6 OR MORE PERSONS	502

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	2819
SPOUSE	2580
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	5380
NONRELATIVES (9)	90
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	232
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	233
NONRELATIVES (9)	71
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	46
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	46
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.5
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1.8
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2.1

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	1785	830
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	26	40
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	94	44
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	1767	825
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	26	40
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	91	44
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	4	3
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	3	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	22	9
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	465
WHITE	456
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	9
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	5

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	11
MEAN NUMBER	2.8
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	15
FATHER-CHILD	2
MOTHER-CHILD	17
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.6

EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 MCD: PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	2822	1066
UNEMPLOYED	118	74
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	612	2285
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	2787	1039
UNEMPLOYED	116	74
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	607	2242
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	15	15
UNEMPLOYED	2	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5	18
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	9	6
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	18
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	40	20
UNEMPLOYED	0	3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	14	33

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	242
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	286
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	74
SALES	202
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	305
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	15
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	67
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	417
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	111
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	1337
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	117
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	395
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	320

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42.45.53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	1392
CONSTRUCTION	390
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	37
DURABLE GOODS	37
TRANSPORTATION	205
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	373
WHOLESALE TRADE	52
RETAIL TRADE	464
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	73
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	116
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	139
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	102
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	276
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	72
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	160

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	3070
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	93
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	168
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	287
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	262
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	8

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	266
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	974
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	330
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	301

EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 MCD: PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	3703
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	3703
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	1757
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	3703

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	3660
OCCUPIED (3)	3276
VACANT	384

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	60
FOR RENT	120
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	43
OTHER VACANTS (24)	161

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	3276
RENTER OCCUPIED	672

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	11311
RENTER OCCUPIED	2211

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.2

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	2277
1, ATTACHED	12
2	67
3 AND 4	95
5 OR MORE	54
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	1155
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	2109
1, ATTACHED	9
2	57
3 AND 4	74
5 OR MORE	33
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	994
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	307
1, ATTACHED	4
2	47
3 AND 4	60
5 OR MORE	22
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	232
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) :	
1, DETACHED	20
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	2
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	21

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	3660
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	3244	0	19	6	7	45
RENTER OCCUPIED	652	0	17	0	0	19

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	OWNER
1, DETACHED	7530	1123
1, ATTACHED	21	6
2	195	157
3 AND 4	237	191
5-OR MORE	89	56
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	3239	678

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	332
1975 TO 1978	958
1970 TO 1974	604
1960 TO 1969	358
1950 TO 1959	255
1940 TO 1949	299
1939 OR EARLIER	854
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	283
1975 TO 1978	878
1970 TO 1974	545
1960 TO 1969	298
1950 TO 1959	220
1940 TO 1949	271
1939 OR EARLIER	781
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	44
1975 TO 1978	141
1970 TO 1974	119
1960 TO 1969	81
1950 TO 1959	38
1940 TO 1949	71
1939 OR EARLIER	178

CCD: CASTLE DALE-HUNTINGTON
COUNTY: EMERY
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 CCD: 005 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	7846
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	7846
FARM	226
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	362
NONFARM	7620
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	7484
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	3609
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	7836

2. FAMILIES

	1934

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	7692
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	67
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	4
CHINESE	4
FILIPINO	2
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	7
VIETNAMESE	6
HAWAIIAN	1
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	29
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	34
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	7737
MEXICAN	63
PUERTO RICAN	7
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	30
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	9

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	292	125
1 AND 2 YEARS	587	283
3 AND 4 YEARS	447	207
5 YEARS	236	114
6 YEARS	224	98
7 TO 9 YEARS	520	251
10 TO 13 YEARS	588	317
14 YEARS	121	50
15 YEARS	140	79
16 YEARS	157	85
17 YEARS	143	79
18 YEARS	122	69
19 YEARS	130	50
20 YEARS	151	67
21 YEARS	135	64
22 TO 24 YEARS	441	220
25 TO 29 YEARS	710	352
30 TO 34 YEARS	591	283
35 TO 44 YEARS	787	364
45 TO 54 YEARS	516	238
55 TO 59 YEARS	201	87
60 AND 61 YEARS	49	31
62 TO 64 YEARS	95	50
65 TO 74 YEARS	280	147
75 TO 84 YEARS	156	82
85 YEARS AND OVER	27	16

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	109
WHITE	79
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	28

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	504	327
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	1841	1792
SEPARATED	24	14
WIDOWED	29	166
DIVORCED	70	64

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	1307	606
5 TO 14 YEARS	1618	782
15 TO 59 YEARS	4167	2001
60 TO 64 YEARS	144	81
65 YEARS AND OVER	456	243
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	12	7
5 TO 14 YEARS	29	24
15 TO 59 YEARS	19	13
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	7	2
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	33	17
15 TO 59 YEARS	20	14
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	27	15
5 TO 14 YEARS	24	7
15 TO 59 YEARS	58	32
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	287	33	3
EVER MARRIED	426	602	361
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	.8	2.7	4.0

CCD: CASTLE DALE-HUNTINGTON
COUNTY: EMERY
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 CCD: 005 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	2215
1 PERSON	243
2 PERSONS	548
3 PERSONS	329
4 PERSONS	439
5 PERSONS	298
6 OR MORE PERSONS	358

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	1934
SPOUSE	1753
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	3766
NONRELATIVES (9)	60
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	137
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	144
NONRELATIVES (9)	52
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.5
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1.1
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2.1

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	1261	545
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	10	32
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	56	30
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	1250	543
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	10	32
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	56	30
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	10	4
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	281
WHITE	276
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	9
MEAN NUMBER	3.2
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	8
FATHER-CHILD	2
MOTHER-CHILD	13
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.8

CCD: CASTLE DALE-HUNTINGTON
COUNTY: EMERY
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 MCD: 005 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	1951	.687
UNEMPLOYED	75	43
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	381	1554
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	1930	671
UNEMPLOYED	75	43
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	376	1532
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	6	8
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5	7
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	6	4
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	10
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	18	8
UNEMPLOYED	0	2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	8	22

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	165
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	203
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	57
SALES	132
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	213
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	13
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	39
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	207
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	35
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	991
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	88
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	287
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	208

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42.45,53)

AGRICULTURE.FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	991
CONSTRUCTION	245
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	31
DURABLE GOODS	25
TRANSPORTATION	169
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	267
WHOLESALE TRADE	41
RETAIL TRADE	262
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	51
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	88
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	74
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	52
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	200
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	52
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	90

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	2189
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	56
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	84
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	174
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	130
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	5

31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	172
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	692
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	216
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	221

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 CCD: 005 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	2474
INSIOE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	2474
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	1160
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	2466

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	2436
OCCUPIED (3)	2200
VACANT	236

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	40
FOR RENT	71
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	17
OTHER VACANTS (24)	108

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	2200
RENTER OCCUPIED	421

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	7776
RENTER OCCUPIED	1425

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.3

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, OETACHED	1512
1, ATTACHED	7
2	36
3 AND 4	54
5 OR MORE	21
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	806
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, OETACHEO	1418
1, ATTACHED	5
2	30
3 AND 4	48
5 OR MORE	13
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	686
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, OETACHEO	190
1, ATTACHEO	0
2	22
3 AND 4	36
5 OR MORE	11
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	162
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) :	
1, DETACHEO	18
1, ATTACHEO	0
2	0
3 AND 4	2
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	18

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	2436
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	RENTER
1, DETACHEO	5197	694
1, ATTACHED	15	0
2	102	76
3 AND 4	172	132
5-OR MORE	38	30
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	2252	493

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	214
1975 TO 1978	658
1970 TO 1974	453
1960 TO 1969	236
1950 TO 1959	165
1940 TO 1949	193
1939 OR EARLIER	517
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	189
1975 TO 1978	611
1970 TO 1974	409
1960 TO 1969	191
1950 TO 1959	149
1940 TO 1949	173
1939 OR EARLIER	478
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	20
1975 TO 1978	85
1970 TO 1974	95
1960 TO 1969	40
1950 TO 1959	26
1940 TO 1949	44
1939 OR EARLIER	111

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	2184	0	8	3	5	15
RENTER OCCUPIED	410	0	0	0	0	5

CASTLE DALE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0090 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	1910
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	1910
FARM	47
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	47
NONFARM	1863
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	1863
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	868
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	1910

2. FAMILIES

	457

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	1897
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	9
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	2
CHINESE	0
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	2
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	1875
MEXICAN	28
PUERTO RICAN	5
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	2
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	79	18
1 AND 2 YEARS	145	72
3 AND 4 YEARS	112	56
5 YEARS	54	19
6 YEARS	59	34
7 TO 9 YEARS	138	61
10 TO 13 YEARS	143	77
14 YEARS	22	12
15 YEARS	33	15
16 YEARS	30	13
17 YEARS	25	12
18 YEARS	38	21
19 YEARS	25	15
20 YEARS	39	20
21 YEARS	38	18
22 TO 24 YEARS	115	48
25 TO 29 YEARS	184	107
30 TO 34 YEARS	169	70
35 TO 44 YEARS	188	89
45 TO 54 YEARS	102	41
55 TO 59 YEARS	53	28
60 AND 61 YEARS	11	6
62 TO 64 YEARS	14	5
65 TO 74 YEARS	48	24
75 TO 84 YEARS	36	21
85 YEARS AND OVER	10	4

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	35
WHITE	33
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	2

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	131	77
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	436	422
SEPARATED	13	0
WIDOWED	6	32
DIVORCED	15	26

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	336	146
5 TO 14 YEARS	410	197
15 TO 59 YEARS	1032	492
60 TO 64 YEARS	25	11
65 YEARS AND OVER	94	49
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	8	8
5 TO 14 YEARS	9	2
15 TO 59 YEARS	18	11
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	65	10	0
EVER MARRIED	97	167	89
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	.7	2.6	4.2

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0090 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	538
1 PERSON	65
2 PERSONS	142
3 PERSONS	67
4 PERSONS	110
5 PERSONS	76
6 OR MORE PERSONS	78

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	457
SPOUSE	413
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	912
NONRELATIVES (9)	22
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	44
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	37
NONRELATIVES (9)	25
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.7
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	.0
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2.0

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	294	133
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	13	9
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	81
WHITE	0
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO, ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0
MEAN NUMBER	-19.4
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	3
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	2
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	1.8

CASTLE DALE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0090 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	498	179
UNEMPLOYED	15	3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	70	360
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	496	174
UNEMPLOYED	15	3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	70	360
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	7	2
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	9

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	43
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	67
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	21
SALES	52
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	41
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	14
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	37
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	13
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	262
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	7
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	65
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	51

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	230
CONSTRUCTION	66
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	4
DURABLE GOODS	5
TRANSPORTATION	33
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	81
WHOLESALE TRADE	2
RETAIL TRADE	86
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	12
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	26
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	17
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	16
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	46
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	20
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	33

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	550
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	15
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	29
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	55
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	28
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	41
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	168
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	44
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	49

CASTLE DALE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0090 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	626
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	626
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	289
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	626

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	622
OCCUPIED (3)	542
VACANT	80

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	18
FOR RENT	29
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	0
OTHER VACANTS (24)	33

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	542
RENTER OCCUPIED	124

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	1899
RENTER OCCUPIED	418

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.2

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	262
1, ATTACHED	0
2	4
3 AND 4	17
5 OR MORE	10
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	229
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	333
1, ATTACHED	0
2	2
3 AND 4	15
5 OR MORE	7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	185
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	58
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	9
5 OR MORE	7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	50
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1):	
1, DETACHED	0
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	2
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	2

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	622
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	540	0	2	0	0	0
RENTER OCCUPIED	0	0	0	0	0	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	OWNER
1, DETACHED	1255	212
1, ATTACHED	0	0
2	4	0
3 AND 4	40	20
5-OR MORE	22	22
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	578	164

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	70
1975 TO 1978	194
1970 TO 1974	136
1960 TO 1969	40
1950 TO 1959	33
1940 TO 1949	23
1939 OR EARLIER	126
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	56
1975 TO 1978	173
1970 TO 1974	116
1960 TO 1969	32
1950 TO 1959	31
1940 TO 1949	21
1939 OR EARLIER	113
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	13
1975 TO 1978	24
1970 TO 1974	39
1960 TO 1969	10
1950 TO 1959	7
1940 TO 1949	2
1939 OR EARLIER	29

CLEVELAND
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0140 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	520
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	520
FARM	0
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	14
NONFARM	520
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	506
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	259
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	522

2. FAMILIES

	128

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	506
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	14
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	0
CHINESE	0
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	0
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	507
MEXICAN	0
PUERTO RICAN	0
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	13
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	12	2
1 AND 2 YEARS	35	16
3 AND 4 YEARS	28	19
5 YEARS	24	14
6 YEARS	12	8
7 TO 9 YEARS	22	15
10 TO 13 YEARS	41	20
14 YEARS	13	5
15 YEARS	9	3
16 YEARS	13	4
17 YEARS	8	8
18 YEARS	5	5
19 YEARS	8	2
20 YEARS	19	9
21 YEARS	1	1
22 TO 24 YEARS	24	15
25 TO 29 YEARS	50	16
30 TO 34 YEARS	24	15
35 TO 44 YEARS	50	29
45 TO 54 YEARS	43	16
55 TO 59 YEARS	14	8
60 AND 61 YEARS	2	0
62 TO 64 YEARS	10	6
65 TO 74 YEARS	26	13
75 TO 84 YEARS	27	17
85 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	13
WHITE	13
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	42	25
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	117	114
SEPARATED	0	4
WIDOWED	7	19
DIVORCED	0	5

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	25	0	0
EVER MARRIED	22	31	29
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	1.0	3.4	4.5

CLEVELAND
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0140 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	150
1 PERSON	22
2 PERSONS	33
3 PERSONS	18
4 PERSONS	25
5 PERSONS	22
6 OR MORE PERSONS	30

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	128
SPOUSE	114
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	246
NONRELATIVES (9)	10
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	14
NONRELATIVES (9)	0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.3
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	.0
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	3.0

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	85	32
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	4	5
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	85	32
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	4	5
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	22
WHITE	22
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0
MEAN NUMBER	-19.4
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	0
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	.0

CLEVELAND
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0140 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	116	35
UNEMPLOYED	10	2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	34	127
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	6
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	3
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	6
SALES	5
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	12
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	2
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	11
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	45
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	5
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	26
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	30

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42.45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	55
CONSTRUCTION	19
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	0
DURABLE GOODS	0
TRANSPORTATION	16
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	22
WHOLESALE TRADE	0
RETAIL TRADE	14
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	0
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	1
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	14
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	5
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	137
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	1
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	3
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	5
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	5
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	10
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	41
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	25

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	156
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	156
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	76
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	155

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	156
OCCUPIED (3)	147
VACANT	9

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	6
FOR RENT	0
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	0
OTHER VACANTS (24)	3

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	147
RENTER OCCUPIED	15

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	526
RENTER OCCUPIED	59

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.3

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	116
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	40
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	110
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	37
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	12
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MOPE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	3
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) :	
1, DETACHED	0
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	0

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	156
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	OWNER
1, DETACHED	394	56
1, ATTACHED	0	0
2	0	0
3 AND 4	0	0
5-OR MORE	0	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	132	3

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	7
1975 TO 1978	34
1970 TO 1974	19
1960 TO 1969	14
1950 TO 1959	15
1940 TO 1949	14
1939 OR EARLIER	53
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	4
1975 TO 1978	34
1970 TO 1974	16
1960 TO 1969	14
1950 TO 1959	15
1940 TO 1949	11
1939 OR EARLIER	53
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	0
1975 TO 1978	0
1970 TO 1974	0
1960 TO 1969	3
1950 TO 1959	6
1940 TO 1949	0
1939 OR EARLIER	6

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	147	0	0	0	0	2
RENTER OCCUPIED	15	0	0	0	0	0

ELMO

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0200 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	302
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	302
FARM	3
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	3
NONFARM	299
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	299
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	153
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	300

2. FAMILIES

	85

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	277
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	6
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	2
CHINESE	0
FILIPINO	2
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	1
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	14
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	286
MEXICAN	9
PUERTO RICAN	0
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	7

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	16	4
1 AND 2 YEARS	16	7
3 AND 4 YEARS	11	1
5 YEARS	4	2
6 YEARS	12	6
7 TO 9 YEARS	23	17
10 TO 13 YEARS	21	10
14 YEARS	9	2
15 YEARS	2	2
16 YEARS	9	7
17 YEARS	4	0
18 YEARS	6	4
19 YEARS	3	2
20 YEARS	2	2
21 YEARS	7	2
22 TO 24 YEARS	16	12
25 TO 29 YEARS	46	16
30 TO 34 YEARS	19	13
35 TO 44 YEARS	22	8
45 TO 54 YEARS	29	15
55 TO 59 YEARS	3	3
60 AND 61 YEARS	4	3
62 TO 64 YEARS	4	4
65 TO 74 YEARS	9	5
75 TO 84 YEARS	5	1
85 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	16
WHITE	0
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	14

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	13	12
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	78	73
SEPARATED	0	4
WIDOWED	0	9
DIVORCED	0	1

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	38	12
5 TO 14 YEARS	57	29
15 TO 59 YEARS	160	81
60 TO 64 YEARS	8	7
65 YEARS AND OVER	14	6
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STAIUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	12	0	0
EVER MARRIED	19	29	8
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	.7	2.8	3.5

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0200 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	88
1 PERSON	2
2 PERSONS	22
3 PERSONS	22
4 PERSONS	19
5 PERSONS	10
6 OR MORE PERSONS	13

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	85
SPOUSE	71
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	139
NONRELATIVES (9)	2
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2
NONRELATIVES (9)	2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.1
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	.0
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.6

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	53	23
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	5	4
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	3
WHITE	0
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	2
MEAN NUMBER	2.0
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	0
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	4.0

ELMO

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0200 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	74	33
UNEMPLOYED	7	4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	10	60
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	71	33
UNEMPLOYED	7	4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	10	55
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	4
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	2
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	0
SALES	10
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	9
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	2
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	4
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	61
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	2
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	7
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	6

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	40
CONSTRUCTION	12
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	2
DURABLE GOODS	0
TRANSPORTATION	8
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	8
WHOLESALE TRADE	3
RETAIL TRADE	21
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	1
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	2
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	2
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	5
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	98
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	2
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	0
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	2
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	5
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	24
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	15
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	9

ELMO

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0200 TRACT:

BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	90
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	90
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	45
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	91

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	90
OCCUPIED (3)	82
VACANT	8

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	2
FOR RENT	0
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	0
OTHER VACANTS (24)	6

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	82
RENTER OCCUPIED	7

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	305
RENTER OCCUPIED	20

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.3

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	68
1, DETACHED	0
1, ATTACHED	2
2	2
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	18
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	63
1, DETACHED	0
1, ATTACHED	2
2	2
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	15
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	
RENTER OCCUPIED:	0
1, DETACHED	0
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1):	0
1, DETACHED	0
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	90
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	OWNER
1, DETACHED	240	14
1, ATTACHED	0	0
2	6	0
3 AND 4	12	0
5-OR MORE	0	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	47	6

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	5
1975 TO 1978	17
1970 TO 1974	17
1960 TO 1969	5
1950 TO 1959	6
1940 TO 1949	11
1939 OR EARLIER	29
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	5
1975 TO 1978	17
1970 TO 1974	17
1960 TO 1969	2
1950 TO 1959	6
1940 TO 1949	9
1939 OR EARLIER	26
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	0
1975 TO 1978	0
1970 TO 1974	0
1960 TO 1969	0
1950 TO 1959	0
1940 TO 1949	0
1939 OR EARLIER	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	80	0	0	0	2	2
RENTER OCCUPIED	0	0	0	0	0	0

HUNTINGTON
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0385 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	2316
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	2316
FARM	0
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	0
NONFARM	2316
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	2316
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	1101
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	2316

2. FAMILIES

	606

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	2265
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	16
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	0
CHINESE	4
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	7
VIETNAMESE	6
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	18
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	2278
MEXICAN	24
PUERTO RICAN	0
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	12
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	2

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	96	51
1 AND 2 YEARS	178	88
3 AND 4 YEARS	119	53
5 YEARS	42	10
6 YEARS	54	25
7 TO 9 YEARS	134	67
10 TO 13 YEARS	179	100
14 YEARS	30	16
15 YEARS	38	25
16 YEARS	37	22
17 YEARS	58	33
18 YEARS	45	23
19 YEARS	36	17
20 YEARS	53	24
21 YEARS	51	21
22 TO 24 YEARS	160	84
25 TO 29 YEARS	215	96
30 TO 34 YEARS	154	78
35 TO 44 YEARS	206	91
45 TO 54 YEARS	164	80
55 TO 59 YEARS	59	22
60 AND 61 YEARS	22	16
62 TO 64 YEARS	32	18
65 TO 74 YEARS	103	58
75 TO 84 YEARS	38	15
85 YEARS AND OVER	13	10

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	38
WHITE	26
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	12

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	140	86
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	572	561
SEPARATED	6	5
WIDOWED	6	66
DIVORCED	27	15

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	387	186
5 TO 14 YEARS	422	205
15 TO 59 YEARS	1250	600
60 TO 64 YEARS	54	34
65 YEARS AND OVER	152	81
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	9	7
5 TO 14 YEARS	6	2
15 TO 59 YEARS	23	14
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	71	13	0
EVER MARRIED	178	161	91
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	.9	2.4	4.2

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0385 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	713
1 PERSON	86
2 PERSONS	194
3 PERSONS	130
4 PERSONS	130
5 PERSONS	96
6 OR MORE PERSONS	77

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	606
SPOUSE	537
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	1031
NONRELATIVES (9)	10
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	57
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	50
NONRELATIVES (9)	25
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.3
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1.2
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2.0

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	376	179
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	6	12
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	22	11
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	372	177
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	6	12
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	22	11
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	107
WHITE	105
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	3
MEAN NUMBER	3.0
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	5
FATHER-CHILD	2
MOTHER-CHILD	4
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.5

HUNTINGTON
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0385 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	600	227
UNEMPLOYED	24	14
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	114	467
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	590	217
UNEMPLOYED	24	14
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	114	459
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	6	6
UNEMPLOYED	0	2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3	6

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	51
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	65
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	13
SALES	32
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	59
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	16
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	80
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	3
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	320
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	36
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	81
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	71

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42.45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	302
CONSTRUCTION	80
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	18
DURABLE GOODS	16
TRANSPORTATION	43
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	96
WHOLESALE TRADE	24
RETAIL TRADE	75
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	17
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	30
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	26
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	13
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	71
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	8
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	8

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	716
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	10
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	18
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	44
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	37
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	2

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	58
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	208
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	79
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	53

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0385 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	773
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	773
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	376
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	773

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	757
OCCUPIED (3)	698
VACANT	59

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	2
FOR RENT	25
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	8
OTHER VACANTS (24)	24

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	698
RENTER OCCUPIED	158

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	2275
RENTER OCCUPIED	524

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.0

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	365
1, ATTACHED	4
2	17
3 AND 4	24
5 OR MORE	11
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	336
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	351
1, ATTACHED	2
2	17
3 AND 4	20
5 OR MORE	6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	302
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	49
1, ATTACHED	0
2	15
3 AND 4	16
5 OR MORE	4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	74
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) :	
1. DETACHED	2
1. ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	14

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	757
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	689	0	6	0	3	7
RENTER OCCUPIED	151	0	0	0	0	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	OWNER
1. DETACHED	1154	170
1. ATTACHED	6	0
2	59	55
3 AND 4	68	60
5-OR MORE	16	8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	972	231

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	55
1975 TO 1978	176
1970 TO 1974	148
1960 TO 1969	100
1950 TO 1959	53
1940 TO 1949	79
1939 OR EARLIER	146
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	53
1975 TO 1978	170
1970 TO 1974	132
1960 TO 1969	83
1950 TO 1959	50
1940 TO 1949	75
1939 OR EARLIER	135
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	4
1975 TO 1978	34
1970 TO 1974	35
1960 TO 1969	17
1950 TO 1959	6
1940 TO 1949	27
1939 OR EARLIER	35

ORANGEVILLE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0710 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	1309
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	1309
FARM	0
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	3
NONFARM	1309
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	1306
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	607
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	1309

2. FAMILIES

	327

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	1303
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	6
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	0
CHINESE	0
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	0
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	1309
MEXICAN	0
PUERTO RICAN	0
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	41	22
1 AND 2 YEARS	105	41
3 AND 4 YEARS	102	40
5 YEARS	44	26
6 YEARS	47	15
7 TO 9 YEARS	74	36
10 TO 13 YEARS	92	49
14 YEARS	16	2
15 YEARS	12	6
16 YEARS	46	29
17 YEARS	12	3
18 YEARS	15	12
19 YEARS	31	14
20 YEARS	16	7
21 YEARS	33	20
22 TO 24 YEARS	83	39
25 TO 29 YEARS	103	53
30 TO 34 YEARS	116	51
35 TO 44 YEARS	100	50
45 TO 54 YEARS	84	45
55 TO 59 YEARS	37	10
60 AND 61 YEARS	2	2
62 TO 64 YEARS	7	5
65 TO 74 YEARS	52	28
75 TO 84 YEARS	37	22
85 YEARS AND OVER	2	0

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	0
WHITE	0
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	71	53
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	308	302
SEPARATED	0	1
WIDOWED	4	26
DIVORCED	9	14

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	49	4	0
EVER MARRIED	81	100	50
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	8	2.9	3.2

ORANGEVILLE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 43 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0710 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	370
1 PERSON	43
2 PERSONS	88
3 PERSONS	47
4 PERSONS	83
5 PERSONS	44
6 OR MORE PERSONS	65

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	327
SPOUSE	302
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	630
NONRELATIVES (9)	7
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	14
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	29
NONRELATIVES (9)	0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.5
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1.0
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2.4

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	220	88
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	2	5
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	12	0
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	220	88
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	2	5
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	12	0
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	43
WHITE	43
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0
MEAN NUMBER	-19.4
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	0
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	.0

ORANGEVILLE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0710 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	306	120
UNEMPLOYED	14	12
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	66	258
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	46
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	39
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	12
SALES	16
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	37
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	7
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	42
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	6
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	136
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	25
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	40
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	17

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	164
CONSTRUCTION	26
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	5
DURABLE GOODS	2
TRANSPORTATION	13
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	35
WHOLESALE TRADE	0
RETAIL TRADE	32
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	9
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	21
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	18
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	17
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	38
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	17
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	29

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	325
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	19
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	15
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	49
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	19
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	32
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	120
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	39
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	36

ORANGEVILLE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0710 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	399
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	399
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	196
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	399

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	397
OCCUPIED (3)	367
VACANT	30

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	5
FOR RENT	6
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	1
OTHER VACANTS (24)	18

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	367
RENTER OCCUPIED	63

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	1267
RENTER OCCUPIED	208

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.6

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	316
1, ATTACHED	0
2	13
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	68
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	297
1, ATTACHED	0
2	9
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	61
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	37
1, ATTACHED	0
2	7
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	19
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) :	
1, DETACHED	0
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	2

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	397
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	367	0	0	0	0	0
RENTER OCCUPIED	63	0	0	0	0	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	OWNER
1, DETACHED	1050	135
1, ATTACHED	0	0
2	33	21
3 AND 4	0	0
5-OR MORE	0	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	184	52

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	36
1975 TO 1978	97
1970 TO 1974	67
1960 TO 1969	26
1950 TO 1959	26
1940 TO 1949	37
1939 OR EARLIER	108
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	33
1975 TO 1978	86
1970 TO 1974	67
1960 TO 1969	22
1950 TO 1959	24
1940 TO 1949	34
1939 OR EARLIER	101
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	0
1975 TO 1978	11
1970 TO 1974	13
1960 TO 1969	5
1950 TO 1959	5
1940 TO 1949	6
1939 OR EARLIER	23

CCD: EMERY-FERRON
COUNTY: EMERY
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 CCD: 010 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	2483
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	2483
FARM	41
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	98
NONFARM	2442
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	2385
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	1192
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	2500

2. FAMILIES

	610

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	2433
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	18
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	14
CHINESE	0
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	10
NOT SPANISH	8

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	2444
MEXICAN	22
PUERTO RICAN	2
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	15
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	71	31
1 AND 2 YEARS	178	87
3 AND 4 YEARS	182	88
5 YEARS	67	24
6 YEARS	68	35
7 TO 9 YEARS	143	68
10 TO 13 YEARS	177	95
14 YEARS	35	14
15 YEARS	35	21
16 YEARS	26	18
17 YEARS	38	10
18 YEARS	44	25
19 YEARS	40	18
20 YEARS	42	22
21 YEARS	30	15
22 TO 24 YEARS	161	75
25 TO 29 YEARS	247	126
30 TO 34 YEARS	166	73
35 TO 44 YEARS	237	120
45 TO 54 YEARS	137	68
55 TO 59 YEARS	82	36
60 AND 61 YEARS	26	11
62 TO 64 YEARS	24	15
65 TO 74 YEARS	136	73
75 TO 84 YEARS	69	38
85 YEARS AND OVER	22	14

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	39
WHITE	25
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	12

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	152	71
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	599	594
SEPARATED	2	10
WIDOWED	12	79
DIVORCED	19	24

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	421	202
5 TO 14 YEARS	472	231
15 TO 59 YEARS	1263	612
60 TO 64 YEARS	50	26
65 YEARS AND OVER	227	125
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	11	4
5 TO 14 YEARS	8	2
15 TO 59 YEARS	18	10
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	2	2

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	67	2	0
EVER MARRIED	137	197	120
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	.8	2.5	3.6

CCD: EMERY-FERRON
COUNTY: EMERY
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 CCD: 010 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	718
1 PERSON	103
2 PERSONS	180
3 PERSONS	124
4 PERSONS	125
5 PERSONS	90
6 OR MORE PERSONS	96

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	610
SPOUSE	578
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	1122
NONRELATIVES (9)	12
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	52
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	56
NONRELATIVES (9)	7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	46
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	46
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.4
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	2.5
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2.1

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	386	186
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	11	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	21	4
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	384	183
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	11	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	21	4
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	108
WHITE	108
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	2
MEAN NUMBER	1.0
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	7
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	2
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.2

CCD: EMERY-FERRON
COUNTY: EMERY
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 MCD: 010 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	589	182
UNEMPLOYED	30	11
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	151	564
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	582	180
UNEMPLOYED	30	11
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	151	551
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	8	2
UNEMPLOYED	0	1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	9

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	32
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	61
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	13
SALES	26
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	65
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	2
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	16
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	76
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	58
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	258
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	21
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	74
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	69

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	306
CONSTRUCTION	103
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	6
DURABLE GOODS	5
TRANSPORTATION	15
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	101
WHOLESALE TRADE	4
RETAIL TRADE	41
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	9
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	10
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	18
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	48
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	54
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	13
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	38

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	539
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	28
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	54
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	84
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	63
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	3

31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	51
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	230
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	60
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	70

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 CCD: 010 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	800
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	800
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	393
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	810

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	799
OCCUPIED (3)	712
VACANT	87

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	11
FOR RENT	32
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	20
OTHER VACANTS (24)	24

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	712
RENTER OCCUPIED	150

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	2405
RENTER OCCUPIED	480

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.3

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	534
1, ATTACHED	3
2	29
3 AND 4	30
5 OR MORE	16
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	187
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	486
1, ATTACHED	2
2	25
3 AND 4	21
5 OR MORE	9
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	169
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	73
1, ATTACHED	2
2	23
3 AND 4	19
5 OR MORE	5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	28
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) :	
1, DETACHED	0
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	799
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	708	0	2	0	2	8
RENTER OCCUPIED	150	0	0	0	0	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	RENTER
1, DETACHED	1650	257
1, ATTACHED	4	4
2	91	79
3 AND 4	48	42
5-OR MORE	30	18
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	582	80

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	83
1975 TO 1978	257
1970 TO 1974	92
1960 TO 1969	36
1950 TO 1959	38
1940 TO 1949	80
1939 OR EARLIER	213
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	69
1975 TO 1978	228
1970 TO 1974	86
1960 TO 1969	35
1950 TO 1959	31
1940 TO 1949	73
1939 OR EARLIER	190
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	16
1975 TO 1978	47
1970 TO 1974	14
1960 TO 1969	14
1950 TO 1959	3
1940 TO 1949	21
1939 OR EARLIER	35

EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0215 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	350
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	350
FARM	0
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	8
NONFARM	350
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	342
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	138
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	372

2. FAMILIES

	99

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	348
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	2
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	0
CHINESE	0
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	0
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	344
MEXICAN	0
PUERTO RICAN	0
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	6
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	11	5
1 AND 2 YEARS	21	9
3 AND 4 YEARS	29	10
5 YEARS	2	2
6 YEARS	8	6
7 TO 9 YEARS	11	0
10 TO 13 YEARS	20	15
14 YEARS	0	0
15 YEARS	3	0
16 YEARS	4	4
17 YEARS	6	3
18 YEARS	5	5
19 YEARS	0	0
20 YEARS	3	3
21 YEARS	7	3
22 TO 24 YEARS	30	15
25 TO 29 YEARS	33	18
30 TO 34 YEARS	18	5
35 TO 44 YEARS	15	8
45 TO 54 YEARS	18	9
55 TO 59 YEARS	19	6
60 AND 61 YEARS	6	6
62 TO 64 YEARS	10	7
65 TO 74 YEARS	54	28
75 TO 84 YEARS	17	5
85 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	6
WHITE	6
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	17	7
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	101	105
SEPARATED	0	0
WIDOWED	0	10
DIVORCED	5	3

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	7	0	0
EVER MARRIED	26	23	8
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	1.3	2.6	2.3

EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0215 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	122
1 PERSON	23
2 PERSONS	46
3 PERSONS	15
4 PERSONS	16
5 PERSONS	20
6 OR MORE PERSONS	2

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	99
SPOUSE	102
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	126
NONRELATIVES (9)	0
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	12
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	11
NONRELATIVES (9)	0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.1
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	.0
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	5.0

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	49	48
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2	0
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	49	48
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2	0
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	23
WHITE	23
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0
MEAN NUMBER	-19.4
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	4
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	0
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	1.8

EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0215 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	81	23
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	39	102
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	2
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	6
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	0
SALES	2
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	16
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	0
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	6
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	19
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	33
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	0
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	13
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	7

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42.45.53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	66
CONSTRUCTION	13
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	0
DURABLE GOODS	0
TRANSPORTATION	2
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	3
WHOLESALE TRADE	2
RETAIL TRADE	2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	0
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	0
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	0
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	5
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	11

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	63
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	6
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	12
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	7
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	13
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	3

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	10
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	30
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	6

EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0215 TRACT: BG: EO: UA: CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	144
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	144
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	73
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	153

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	144
OCCUPIED (3)	114
VACANT	30

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	2
FOR RENT	10
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	14
OTHER VACANTS (24)	4

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	114
RENTER OCCUPIED	18

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	315
RENTER OCCUPIED	63

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.0

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	122
1, ATTACHED	1
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	14
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	108
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	6
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	15
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	3
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) :	
1, DETACHED	0
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	0

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	144
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	114	0	0	0	0	0
RENTER OCCUPIED	18	0	0	0	0	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	OWNER
1, DETACHED	297	54
1, ATTACHED	0	0
2	0	0
3 AND 4	0	0
5-OR MORE	0	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	18	9

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	12
1975 TO 1978	21
1970 TO 1974	8
1960 TO 1969	4
1950 TO 1959	4
1940 TO 1949	29
1939 OR EARLIER	66
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	2
1975 TO 1978	15
1970 TO 1974	8
1960 TO 1969	4
1950 TO 1959	4
1940 TO 1949	27
1939 OR EARLIER	54
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	0
1975 TO 1978	3
1970 TO 1974	0
1960 TO 1969	4
1950 TO 1959	0
1940 TO 1949	5
1939 OR EARLIER	6

FERRON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0255 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	1718
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	1718
FARM	0
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	24
NONFARM	1718
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	1694
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	855
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	1718

2. FAMILIES

419

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	1688
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	12
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	2
CHINESE	0
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	10
NOT SPANISH	6

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	1691
MEXICAN	20
PUERTO RICAN	2
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	5
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	53	23
1 AND 2 YEARS	119	56
3 AND 4 YEARS	128	61
5 YEARS	48	18
6 YEARS	49	22
7 TO 9 YEARS	97	53
10 TO 13 YEARS	128	70
14 YEARS	31	12
15 YEARS	25	15
16 YEARS	17	11
17 YEARS	24	5
18 YEARS	31	17
19 YEARS	25	12
20 YEARS	29	17
21 YEARS	21	10
22 TO 24 YEARS	101	49
25 TO 29 YEARS	189	94
30 TO 34 YEARS	123	59
35 TO 44 YEARS	175	85
45 TO 54 YEARS	91	41
55 TO 59 YEARS	50	24
60 AND 61 YEARS	14	5
62 TO 64 YEARS	12	8
65 TO 74 YEARS	70	38
75 TO 84 YEARS	46	30
85 YEARS AND OVER	22	14

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	27
WHITE	15
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	2
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	10

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	102	50
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	407	400
SEPARATED	2	10
WIDOWED	12	58
DIVORCED	8	16

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	290	136
5 TO 14 YEARS	348	172
15 TO 59 YEARS	886	431
60 TO 64 YEARS	26	13
65 YEARS AND OVER	138	82
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	46	2	0
EVER MARRIED	90	151	85
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	.8	2.5	3.6

FERRON
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0255 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	488
1 PERSON	64
2 PERSONS	115
3 PERSONS	89
4 PERSONS	95
5 PERSONS	54
6 OR MORE PERSONS	71

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	419
SPOUSE	389
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	783
NONRELATIVES (9)	5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	33
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	36
NONRELATIVES (9)	7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	46
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	46
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.3
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	2.2
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.8

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	277	110
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	9	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	17	4
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	275	107
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	9	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	17	4
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	69
WHITE	69
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	2
MEAN NUMBER	1.0
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	2
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	2
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.3

FERRON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0255 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	401	136
UNEMPLOYED	30	11
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	90	372
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	394	134
UNEMPLOYED	30	11
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	90	366
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	22
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	46
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	11
SALES	20
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	39
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	2
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	16
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	62
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	19
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	187
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	16
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	49
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	48

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42.45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	181
CONSTRUCTION	77
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	6
DURABLE GOODS	3
TRANSPORTATION	7
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	89
WHOLESALE TRADE	2
RETAIL TRADE	29
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	6
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	10
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	14
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	39
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	43
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	8
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	23

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	388
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	22
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	30
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	71
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	26
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	37
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	161
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	49
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	51

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0255 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	538
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	538
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	262
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	538

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	538
OCCUPIED (3)	489
VACANT	49

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	9
FOR RENT	20
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	2
OTHER VACANTS (24)	18

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	489
RENTER OCCUPIED	115

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	1681
RENTER OCCUPIED	365

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.3

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	317
1, ATTACHED	2
2	29
3 AND 4	30
5 OR MORE	6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	154
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	291
1, ATTACHED	2
2	25
3 AND 4	21
5 OR MORE	6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	144
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	46
1, ATTACHED	2
2	23
3 AND 4	19
5 OR MORE	2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	23
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1):	
1, DETACHED	0
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	0

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	538
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	485	0	2	0	2	7
RENTER OCCUPIED	115	0	0	0	0	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	OWNER
1, DETACHED	1026	167
1, ATTACHED	4	4
2	91	79
3 AND 4	48	42
5-OR MORE	18	6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	494	67

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	49
1975 TO 1978	211
1970 TO 1974	79
1960 TO 1969	32
1950 TO 1959	30
1940 TO 1949	39
1939 OR EARLIER	98
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	45
1975 TO 1978	193
1970 TO 1974	74
1960 TO 1969	31
1950 TO 1959	23
1940 TO 1949	35
1939 OR EARLIER	88
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	9
1975 TO 1978	42
1970 TO 1974	14
1960 TO 1969	10
1950 TO 1959	3
1940 TO 1949	14
1939 OR EARLIER	23

CCD: GREEN RIVER
COUNTY: EMERY
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 CCD: 015 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	1122
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	1122
FARM	27
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	36
NONFARM	1095
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	1086
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	516
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	1115

2. FAMILIES

	275

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	1064
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	46
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	0
CHINESE	12
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	0
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	1074
MEXICAN	48
PUERTO RICAN	0
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	33	17
1 AND 2 YEARS	49	32
3 AND 4 YEARS	59	28
5 YEARS	22	17
6 YEARS	14	7
7 TO 9 YEARS	56	27
10 TO 13 YEARS	80	38
14 YEARS	29	17
15 YEARS	21	9
16 YEARS	28	18
17 YEARS	16	5
18 YEARS	30	13
19 YEARS	23	14
20 YEARS	20	11
21 YEARS	19	13
22 TO 24 YEARS	57	27
25 TO 29 YEARS	78	44
30 TO 34 YEARS	69	25
35 TO 44 YEARS	120	60
45 TO 54 YEARS	111	61
55 TO 59 YEARS	48	21
60 AND 61 YEARS	14	8
62 TO 64 YEARS	44	25
65 TO 74 YEARS	55	26
75 TO 84 YEARS	25	11
85 YEARS AND OVER	2	2

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	48
WHITE	48
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	107	66
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	245	253
SEPARATED	10	18
WIDOWED	7	34
DIVORCED	18	22

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	133	75
5 TO 14 YEARS	177	92
15 TO 59 YEARS	617	307
60 TO 64 YEARS	55	30
65 YEARS AND OVER	82	39
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	5	3
5 TO 14 YEARS	11	6
15 TO 59 YEARS	24	10
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	8	2

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	60	2	2
EVER MARRIED	50	67	58
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	.4	2.6	3.4

CCO: GREEN RIVER
COUNTY: EMERY
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 CCD: 015 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	351
1 PERSON	68
2 PERSONS	102
3 PERSONS	55
4 PERSONS	52
5 PERSONS	26
6 OR MORE PERSONS	48

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	275
SPOUSE	249
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	492
NONRELATIVES (9)	18
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	43
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	33
NONRELATIVES (9)	12
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.6
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1.8
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.9

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	138	99
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	5	6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	17	10
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	133	99
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	5	6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	14	10
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	6	5
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	76
WHITE	72
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	3

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0
MEAN NUMBER	.0
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	2
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.5

CCD: GREEN RIVER
COUNTY: EMERY
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 MCD: 015 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	282	197
UNEMPLOYED	13	20
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	80	167
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	275	188
UNEMPLOYED	11	20
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	80	159
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	14	10
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	6	2

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	45
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	22
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	4
SALES	44
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	27
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	12
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	134
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	18
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	88
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	8
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	34
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	43

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42.45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	95
CONSTRUCTION	42
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	0
DURABLE GOODS	7
TRANSPORTATION	21
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	5
WHOLESALE TRADE	7
RETAIL TRADE	161
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	13
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	18
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	47
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	22
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	7
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	32

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	342
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	9
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	30
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	29
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	69
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0

31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	43
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	52
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	54
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	10

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 015 CCD: 015 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	429
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	429
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	204
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	427

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	425
OCCUPIED (3)	364
VACANT	61

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	9
FOR RENT	17
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	6
OTHER VACANTS (24)	29

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	364
RENTER OCCUPIED	101

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	1130
RENTER OCCUPIED	306

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.0

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	231
1, ATTACHED	2
2	2
3 AND 4	11
5 OR MORE	17
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	162
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	205
1, ATTACHED	2
2	2
3 AND 4	5
5 OR MORE	11
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	139
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	44
1, ATTACHED	2
2	2
3 AND 4	5
5 OR MORE	6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	42
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1):	
1, DETACHED	2
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	2

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	425
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	352	0	9	3	0	22
RENTER OCCUPIED	92	0	0	0	0	11

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	RENTER
1, DETACHED	683	172
1, ATTACHED	2	2
2	2	2
3 AND 4	17	17
5-OR MORE	21	8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	405	105

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	35
1975 TO 1978	43
1970 TO 1974	59
1960 TO 1969	86
1950 TO 1959	52
1940 TO 1949	26
1939 OR EARLIER	124
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	25
1975 TO 1978	39
1970 TO 1974	50
1960 TO 1969	72
1950 TO 1959	40
1940 TO 1949	25
1939 OR EARLIER	113
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	8
1975 TO 1978	9
1970 TO 1974	10
1960 TO 1969	27
1950 TO 1959	9
1940 TO 1949	6
1939 OR EARLIER	32

GREEN RIVER
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0325 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	1055
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	1055
FARM	6
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	10
NONFARM	1049
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	1045
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	445
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	1048

2. FAMILIES

	259

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	997
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	46
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	0
CHINESE	12
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	0
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	1037
MEXICAN	18
PUERTO RICAN	0
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	27	13
1 AND 2 YEARS	43	26
3 AND 4 YEARS	53	26
5 YEARS	20	17
6 YEARS	25	7
7 TO 9 YEARS	61	34
10 TO 13 YEARS	83	48
14 YEARS	27	15
15 YEARS	16	6
16 YEARS	17	12
17 YEARS	14	5
18 YEARS	25	10
19 YEARS	20	11
20 YEARS	20	11
21 YEARS	27	11
22 TO 24 YEARS	43	21
25 TO 29 YEARS	78	48
30 TO 34 YEARS	66	21
35 TO 44 YEARS	113	55
45 TO 54 YEARS	101	61
55 TO 59 YEARS	45	20
60 AND 61 YEARS	13	8
62 TO 64 YEARS	40	23
65 TO 74 YEARS	53	23
75 TO 84 YEARS	23	11
85 YEARS AND OVER	2	2

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	18
WHITE	18
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	99	49
MARRIED, EX SEPARATED	226	235
SEPARATED	10	16
WIDOWED	6	40
DIVORCED	16	19

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	115	63
5 TO 14 YEARS	192	107
15 TO 59 YEARS	562	278
60 TO 64 YEARS	50	28
65 YEARS AND OVER	78	36
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	43	2	2
EVER MARRIED	44	67	53
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	.4	2.7	3.6

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0325 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	336
1 PERSON	72
2 PERSONS	98
3 PERSONS	45
4 PERSONS	42
5 PERSONS	35
6 OR MORE PERSONS	44

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	259
SPOUSE	231
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	462
NONRELATIVES (9)	18
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	47
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	30
NONRELATIVES (9)	8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.7
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1.8
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.4

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	129	90
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	5	6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	15	14
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	124	90
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	5	6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	12	14
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2	3
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	77
WHITE	73
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0
MEAN NUMBER	-19.4
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	2
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.5

GREEN RIVER
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCO: PLACE: 0325 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CO:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	267	189
UNEMPLOYED	13	20
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	67	144
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	260	180
UNEMPLOYED	11	20
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	67	136
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	39
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	20
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	14
SALES	40
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	30
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	9
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	120
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	8
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	76
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	16
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	45
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	39

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	71
CONSTRUCTION	48
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	8
DURABLE GOODS	7
TRANSPORTATION	21
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	5
WHOLESALE TRADE	20
RETAIL TRADE	128
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	11
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	18
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	45
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	18
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	15
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	39

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	318
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	21
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	38
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	20
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	59
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	0

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	43
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	40
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	44
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	18

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	390
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	390
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	177
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	390

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	388
OCCUPIED (3)	335
VACANT	53

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	11
FOR RENT	17
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	4
OTHER VACANTS (24)	21

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	335
RENTER OCCUPIED	96

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	1034
RENTER OCCUPIED	316

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

4.9

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	207
1, ATTACHED	2
2	2
3 AND 4	11
5 OR MORE	17
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	149
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	189
1, ATTACHED	2
2	2
3 AND 4	5
5 OR MORE	11
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	126
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	39
1, ATTACHED	2
2	2
3 AND 4	5
5 OR MORE	6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	42
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) :	
1, DETACHED	2
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	0

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	388
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	323	0	9	3	0	10
RENTER OCCUPIED	87	0	0	0	0	6

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	OWNER
1, DETACHED	623	162
1, ATTACHED	2	2
2	2	2
3 AND 4	17	17
5-OR MORE	21	8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	369	125

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	25
1975 TO 1978	30
1970 TO 1974	73
1960 TO 1969	79
1950 TO 1959	42
1940 TO 1949	24
1939 OR EARLIER	115
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	20
1975 TO 1978	26
1970 TO 1974	64
1960 TO 1969	65
1950 TO 1959	33
1940 TO 1949	23
1939 OR EARLIER	104
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	8
1975 TO 1978	9
1970 TO 1974	17
1960 TO 1969	20
1950 TO 1959	9
1940 TO 1949	6
1939 OR EARLIER	27

WAYNE COUNTY

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WAYNE

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 055 MCD: PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	1911
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	1911
FARM	183
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	214
NONFARM	1728
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	1697
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	847
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	1911

2. FAMILIES

	517

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	1884
BLACK	2
AMERICAN INDIAN	18
ESKIMO	2
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	0
CHINESE	0
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	3
ASIAN INDIAN	2
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	0
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	1889
MEXICAN	2
PUERTO RICAN	0
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	20
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	55	33
1 AND 2 YEARS	101	45
3 AND 4 YEARS	93	40
5 YEARS	54	21
6 YEARS	27	16
7 TO 9 YEARS	120	70
10 TO 13 YEARS	130	58
14 YEARS	30	17
15 YEARS	33	15
16 YEARS	27	12
17 YEARS	41	19
18 YEARS	24	9
19 YEARS	20	15
20 YEARS	14	4
21 YEARS	30	10
22 TO 24 YEARS	67	47
25 TO 29 YEARS	151	64
30 TO 34 YEARS	108	50
35 TO 44 YEARS	178	86
45 TO 54 YEARS	127	65
55 TO 59 YEARS	103	54
60 AND 61 YEARS	59	28
62 TO 64 YEARS	59	27
65 TO 74 YEARS	167	84
75 TO 84 YEARS	73	40
85 YEARS AND OVER	20	15

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	22
WHITE	22
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	125	58
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	505	515
SEPARATED	2	2
WIDOWED	14	59
DIVORCED	11	10

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	246	116
5 TO 14 YEARS	352	178
15 TO 59 YEARS	912	444
60 TO 64 YEARS	114	53
65 YEARS AND OVER	260	139
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	55	1	0
EVER MARRIED	76	113	86
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	.8	2.6	4.2

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 055 MCD: PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	618
1 PERSON	97
2 PERSONS	216
3 PERSONS	81
4 PERSONS	79
5 PERSONS	65
6 OR MORE PERSONS	80

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	517
SPOUSE	499
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	783
NONRELATIVES (9)	6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	36
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	65
NONRELATIVES (9)	5
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.5
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	.7
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.9

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	269	231
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	3	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	11	3
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	101
WHITE	0
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0
MEAN NUMBER	-19.4
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	3
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	0
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.3

WAYNE

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 055 MCD: PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CO:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	449	177=626
UNEMPLOYED	14	8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	176	444
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	446	175
UNEMPLOYED	14	8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	174	440
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	55
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	61
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	8
SALES	27
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	38
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	7
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	80
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	170
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	86
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	12
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	52
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	30

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42.45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY, FISHERIES,MINING	225
CONSTRUCTION	67
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	37
DURABLE GOODS	35
TRANSPORTATION	13
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITITES	5
WHOLESALE TRADE	5
RETAIL TRADE	52
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	11
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	5
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	31
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	56
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	5
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	71

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	227
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	76
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	56
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	56
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	197
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	14

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	46
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	117
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	50
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	59

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 055 MCD: PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	848
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	848
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	409
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	848

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	789
OCCUPIED (3)	615
VACANT	174

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	14
FOR RENT	24
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	71
OTHER VACANTS (24)	65

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	615
RENTER OCCUPIED	104

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	1900
RENTER OCCUPIED	320

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.7

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	665
1, ATTACHED	2
2	7
3 AND 4	5
5 OR MORE	5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	105
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	521
1, ATTACHED	0
2	7
3 AND 4	4
5 OR MORE	5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	78
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	82
1, ATTACHED	0
2	4
3 AND 4	4
5 OR MORE	3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	11
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1):	
1, DETACHED	43
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	16

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	789
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	610	0	5	0	0	1
RENTER OCCUPIED	0	0	0	0	0	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	OWNER
1, DETACHED	1609	268
1, ATTACHED	0	0
2	16	9
3 AND 4	4	4
5-OR MORE	13	3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	258	36

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	38
1975 TO 1978	122
1970 TO 1974	91
1960 TO 1969	85
1950 TO 1959	62
1940 TO 1949	88
1939 OR EARLIER	303
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	28
1975 TO 1978	110
1970 TO 1974	76
1960 TO 1969	58
1950 TO 1959	49
1940 TO 1949	67
1939 OR EARLIER	227
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	6
1975 TO 1978	7
1970 TO 1974	16
1960 TO 1969	15
1950 TO 1959	5
1940 TO 1949	4
1939 OR EARLIER	51

CCD: HANKSVILLE
COUNTY: WAYNE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 055 CCD: 005 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	332
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	332
FARM	0
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	28
NONFARM	332
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	304
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	126
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	351

2. FAMILIES

	80

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	328
BLACK	2
AMERICAN INDIAN	2
ESKIMO	0
ALEUT	0
JAPANESE	0
CHINESE	0
FILIPINO	0
KOREAN	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0
VIETNAMESE	0
HAWAIIAN	0
GUAMANIAN	0
SAMOAN	0
OTHER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	
SPANISH (6,47)	0
NOT SPANISH	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	332
MEXICAN	0
PUERTO RICAN	0
CUBAN	0
OTHER SPANISH:	
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	14	5
1 AND 2 YEARS	22	17
3 AND 4 YEARS	15	10
5 YEARS	15	7
6 YEARS	2	2
7 TO 9 YEARS	31	22
10 TO 13 YEARS	22	12
14 YEARS	4	4
15 YEARS	8	3
16 YEARS	8	6
17 YEARS	6	0
18 YEARS	6	0
19 YEARS	8	5
20 YEARS	3	0
21 YEARS	4	0
22 TO 24 YEARS	17	14
25 TO 29 YEARS	31	9
30 TO 34 YEARS	26	17
35 TO 44 YEARS	39	16
45 TO 54 YEARS	16	5
55 TO 59 YEARS	15	7
60 AND 61 YEARS	2	2
62 TO 64 YEARS	5	3
65 TO 74 YEARS	10	1
75 TO 84 YEARS	3	3
85 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	0
WHITE	0
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

	MALE	FEMALE
SINGLE	34	7
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED	78	76
SEPARATED	0	0
WIDOWED	2	3
DIVORCED	2	5

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	49	30
5 TO 14 YEARS	74	47
15 TO 59 YEARS	185	80
60 TO 64 YEARS	7	5
65 YEARS AND OVER	13	4
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
SINGLE	6	1	0
EVER MARRIED	22	25	16
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	1.2	2.8	4.9

CCD: HANKSVILLE
COUNTY: WAYNE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 055 CCD: 005 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	96
1 PERSON	16
2 PERSONS	14
3 PERSONS	15
4 PERSONS	16
5 PERSONS	21
6 OR MORE PERSONS	14

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	80
SPOUSE	73
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	163
NONRELATIVES (9)	0
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	9
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	7
NONRELATIVES (9)	0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.2
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	.0
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.0

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	66	12
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2	0
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	66	12
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2	0
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	16
WHITE	16
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO,ALUET	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0
MEAN NUMBER	.0
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	0
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	.0

CCD: HANKSVILLE
COUNTY: WAYNE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 055 MCD: 005 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	79	26
UNEMPLOYED	6	4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	26	58
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	79	26
UNEMPLOYED	6	4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	26	56
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	
EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL	3
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	9
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	
TECHNICAIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	3
SALES	7
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	4
SERVICE:	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	10
FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING	3
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	44
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	0
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	5
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	14

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42.45,53)

AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY,	
FISHERIES,MINING	37
CONSTRUCTION	14
MANUFACTURING:	
NONDURABLE GOODS	3
DURABLE GOODS	0
TRANSPORTATION	0
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC	
UTILITITES	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	0
RETAIL TRADE	15
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND	
REAL ESTATE	0
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	0
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT,	
AND RECREATION SERVICES	5
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED	
SERVICES:	
HEALTH SERVICES	0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND	
RELATED SERVICES	0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	31

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	51
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	27
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	4
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	0
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	21
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	2

31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	11
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	27
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	17

CCD: HANKSVILLE
COUNTY: WAYNE

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 055 CCD: 005 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL	151
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	151
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	77
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	160

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	124
OCCUPIED (3)	93
VACANT	31

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	10
FOR RENT	12
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	0
OTHER VACANTS (24)	9

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	93
RENTER OCCUPIED	21

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	325
RENTER OCCUPIED	51

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

4.7

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	
1, DETACHED	75
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	5
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	44
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	53
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	4
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	36
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1, DETACHED	11
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	4
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	6
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) :	
1, DETACHED	13
1, ATTACHED	0
2	0
3 AND 4	0
5 OR MORE	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	14

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3	124
4 TO 6	0
7 TO 12	0
13 OR MORE	0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR	0
NO ELEVATOR	0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

	TOTAL	RENTER
1, DETACHED	200	39
1, ATTACHED	0	0
2	0	0
3 AND 4	4	4
5-OR MORE	0	0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	121	8

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	18
1975 TO 1978	21
1970 TO 1974	22
1960 TO 1969	27
1950 TO 1959	13
1940 TO 1949	3
1939 OR EARLIER	20
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	14
1975 TO 1978	17
1970 TO 1974	18
1960 TO 1969	17
1950 TO 1959	12
1940 TO 1949	2
1939 OR EARLIER	13
RENTER OCCUPIED:	
1979 TO MARCH 1980	6
1975 TO 1978	1
1970 TO 1974	0
1960 TO 1969	11
1950 TO 1959	3
1940 TO 1949	0
1939 OR EARLIER	0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	93	0	0	0	0	0
RENTER OCCUPIED	21	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX C

BASELINE EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME DATA BY COUNTY

Table C.1 Historical Employment by Industrial Sector and Year -- Emery County (1970-1980)[a,b]

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment, by Year											Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1970-1975	1975-1980
Agriculture	452	459	451	456	462	468	456	463	465	460	464	0.70	-0.17
Mining	366	336	472	642	836	1,061	1,256	1,340	1,377	1,935	2,105	23.72	14.69
Contract Construction	NA	NA	431	708	420	587	1,179	1,443	1,315	916	522	-[c]	-2.32
Manufacturing	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	NA	(10-99)	24	20	25	22	-[c]	-[c]
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	34	37	46	74	114	152	191	298	418	486	513	34.92	27.54
Wholesale and Retail Trade	161	180	203	242	226	245	334	348	391	353	335	8.76	6.46
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	(1-9)	12	22	47	65	-[c]	-[c]
Services	63	48	61	91	111	205	145	181	217	233	225	26.61	1.88
Government	370	362	356	329	339	350	358	434	606	655	716	-1.11	15.39
Nonfarm Proprietors	204	209	185	176	151	233	261	398	447	519	485	2.69	15.79
Total	1,825	1,748	2,224	2,773	2,695	3,326	4,214	4,941	5,279	5,629	5,452	12.75	10.39

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[b]NA - not available.

[c]Undefined.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Selected *Annual Reports* (1970-1980), and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS)*.

Table C.2 Historical Employment by Industrial Sector and Year -- Wayne County (1970-1980)[a,b]

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment, by Year											Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1970-1975	1975-1980
Agriculture	205	205	196	193	190	195	191	193	194	188	191	-1.00	-0.41
Mining	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(10-99)	55	139	174	9	-[c]	-[c]
Contract Construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	49	32	55	84	-[c]	-[c]
Manufacturing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(10-99)	29	26	31	37	-[c]	-[c]
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(1-9)	5	5	3	3	-[c]	-[c]
Wholesale and Retail Trade	37	32	33	28	39	39	47	48	48	70	42	1.06	1.49
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(1-9)	6	7	8	12	-[c]	-[c]
Services	31	30	32	NA	NA	NA	37	31	27	26	31	-[c]	-[c]
Government	174	175	183	192	197	211	205	214	245	234	207	3.93	-0.38
Nonfarm Proprietors	89	92	100	89	84	114	115	179	161	178	152	5.08	5.92
Total	579	567	584	566	595	672	677	809	884	967	768	3.02	2.71

[a]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[b]NA - not available.

[c]Undefined.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Selected *Annual Reports* (1970-1980), and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS)*.

Table C.3 Average Monthly Nonagricultural Wages by Industrial Sector and County, 1975-1980 (1980 $)

Industry Sector	Average Monthly Wages, by Year					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Emery County						
Mining	1,141	1,274	1,419	1,502	1,679	1,966
Contract Construction	1,465	1,760	1,979	1,981	2,197	2,410
Manufacturing	-[a]	-[a]	980	856	996	882
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	919	1,081	1,299	1,425	1,555	1,777
Wholesale and Retail Trade	349	496	562	592	516	490
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	-[a]	-[a]	366	634	805	806
Services	336	437	482	579	572	716
Government	590	627	645	833	803	842
Wayne County						
Mining	527	-[a]	1,141	1,185	1,393	1,461
Contract Construction	-[a]	1,025	1,270	960	1,407	1,769
Manufacturing	-[a]	-[a]	431	396	376	381
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	-[a]	-[a]	507	582	1,019	906
Wholesale and Retail Trade	232	237	299	286	309	337
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	-[a]	-[a]	2,122	1,967	2,130	1,844
Services	-[a]	236	294	319	277	431
Government	546	607	623	620	683	794

[a]Actual data not shown to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, selected *Annual Reports* (1975-1980).

Table C.9 Total Personal Income by County and Year, 1970-1980 (1980 $ x 10^3)

Personal Income by Year	State of Utah	Emery County	Wayne County
1970	7,275,680	24,986	6,954
1971	7,712,398	23,423	7,269
1972	8,339,130	31,851	8,558
1973	8,804,252	40,197	9,483
1974	8,940,144	39,445	9,133
1975	9,109,633	45,207	9,094
1976	9,785,854	58,755	9,306
1977	10,383,316	68,813	10,114
1978	11,015,672	76,062	11,974
1979	11,464,559	88,855	13,020
1980	11,248,719	79,334	12,167

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table 5 (April 1982), and the Utah Population Committee.

APPENDIX D

FISCAL PROFILES OF COUNTIES AND COMMUNITIES

Table D.1 Fiscal Profile of Emery County and Select Communities of Interest

Budget Category	Emery County		Castle Dale City		Cleveland	
	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]
Revenue Base						
Assessed valuation ($ x 10^6)	-	233.820	-	3.893	-	0.844
Mill levy	-	16.20	-	14.00	-	11.00
Revenues						
Property taxes	3.241	3.265	0.066	0.051	-	0.010
Sales taxes	0.098	0.095	0.102	0.100	-	0.013
Federal transfers	0.595	0.492	0.019	0.010	-	0.002
State transfers	0.419	0.505	0.014	0.012	-	0.004
Service charges	0.054	0.049	0.158	0.059	-	0.012
Interest	0.389	0.200	-	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1.202	1.847	0.095	0.126	-	0.033
Total Revenues	5.998	6.453	0.454	0.358	-	0.074
Expenditures						
Law enforcement	1.256	0.182	0.017	0.018	-	0.001
Fire protection	0.132	0.125	0.011	0.040	-	0.004
Public health	0.243	0.214	-	-	-	-
Roads/streets	1.818	2.507	0.017	0.056	-	0.016
Recreation	0.135	0.100	0.077	0.075	-	0.011
Agriculture	0.108	0.107	-	-	-	-
General administration	1.830	2.932	0.092	0.099	-	0.043
Planning	-	-	0.003	0.003	-	-
Bond retirement	0.277	0.285	0.006	0.005	-	-
Utilities	-	-	0.195	0.138	-	-
Total Expenditures	5.799	6.452	0.418	0.434	-	0.075

Table D.1 (Cont'd)

Budget Category	Elmo		Emery		Ferron	
	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]
Revenue Base						
Assessed valuation ($ x 10^6)	-	0.591	-	0.601	-	3.377
Mill levy	-	11.00	-	17.65	-	18.65
Revenues						
Property taxes	-	0.005	-	0.010	0.049	0.057
Sales taxes	-	0.019	-	0.010	0.053	0.058
Federal transfers	-	0.001	-	0.002	0.009	0.008
State transfers	-	0.002	-	0.003	0.019	0.009
Service charges	-	0.019	-	0.036	0.137	0.160
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	0.004	-	0.020	0.080	0.060
Total Revenues	-	0.050	-	0.081	0.347	0.352
Expenditures						
Law enforcement	-	-[c]	-	-	-	-
Fire protection	-	0.001	-	0.001	0.025	0.033
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads/streets	-	0.001	-	-	0.067	0.038
Recreation	-	0.002	-	0.001	0.018	0.026
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration	-	0.006	-	0.043	0.046	0.063
Planning	-	-	-	-	0.010	0.012
Bond retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	0.019	-	0.015	0.148	0.181
Total Expenditures	-	0.029	-	0.060	0.314	0.353

Table D.1 (Cont'd)

Budget Category	Green River		Huntington		Orangeville	
	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]
Revenue Base						
Assessed valuation ($ x 10^6)	-	2.287	-	5.091	-	2.704
Mill levy	-	21.00	-	14.25	-	21.63
Revenues						
Property taxes	0.062	0.065	-	0.066	0.044	0.052
Sales taxes	0.129	0.132	-	0.118	0.044	0.050
Federal transfers	0.005	0.006	-	0.014	0.006	0.009
State transfers	0.007	0.008	-	0.013	0.012	0.008
Service charges	-[c]	-	-	0.225	0.076	0.075
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	0.053	0.064	-	0.141	0.061	0.042
Total Revenues	0.256	0.275	-	0.577	0.243	0.236
Expenditures						
Law enforcement	0.028	0.042	-	0.038	-	0.015
Fire protection	0.014	0.013	-	0.018	0.019	0.013
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads/streets	0.046	0.119	-	0.046	0.042	0.023
Recreation	0.014	0.029	-	0.028	0.024	0.010
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration	0.024	0.088	-	0.245	-	-
Planning	-	0.002	-	0.012	0.008	0.023
Bond retirement	-	0.029	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	0.201	0.075	0.074
Total Expenditures	0.126	0.322	-	0.588	0.168	0.158

[a]Average annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar years 1980 through 1982 for the counties and for fiscal years 1981 and 1982 for the communities.

[b]Current annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar year 1983 for the counties and for fiscal year 1983 for the communities.

[c]Less than $1,000 per annum.

Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

Table D.2 Fiscal Profile of Wayne County

Budget Category	Wayne County	
	Average Annual[a]	Current Annual[b]
Revenue Base		
Assessed valuation ($ x 10^6)	-	6.682
Mill levy	-	12.16
Revenues		
Property taxes	0.092	0.097
Sales taxes	0.025	0.025
Federal transfers	0.257	0.164
State transfers	0.233	0.287
Service charges	0.031	0.033
Interest	-	-
Royalties	-	-
Private contributions	-	-
Miscellaneous	0.280	0.199
Total Revenues	0.918	0.805
Expenditures		
Law enforcement	0.085	0.089
Fire protection	0.016	0.012
Public health	0.052	0.035
Roads/streets	0.290	0.300
Recreation	0.037	0.056
Agriculture	0.030	0.034
General administration	0.412	0.235
Planning	-	-
Bond retirement	-	-
Utilities	-	-
Total Expenditures	0.922	0.761

[a]Average annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar years 1980 through 1982 for the counties and for fiscal years 1981 and 1982 for the communities.

[b]Current annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar year 1983 for the counties and for fiscal year 1983 for the communities.

Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

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